HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,345—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SO

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903		
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and **CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS** procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and **MISSIONARIES** booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and **SOVEREIGNS** at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT.
AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S PILSENER.
C. P. & Co.'s RARE OLD COGNAC,
A Choice Liqueur.

USHER'S O. V. G. and Special Reserve, GLENLIVET WHISKIES.
OLD TOM GIN,
LONDON GIN DISTILLERY Co., Ltd.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS : Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

"THE QUIET RUNNING AND CONSISTENCY OF SIX CYLINDERS IS A REVELATION."

"NAPIER"

THE MARVELLOUS HILL CLIMBING MOTOR CAR.

West Hampstead, August 5th, 1904.

Dear Mr. EDGE.—I have now had, as you are aware, delivery of my 6 CYLINDER CAR for the last 7 weeks, during which time I have run over 1,800 miles.

I consider it one of the finest Cars I have ever driven, the QUIET RUNNING and consistency of six cylinders is a revelation, it being seldom necessary to get off top speed although I am continually driving it about the West End.

Wishing you every success.—Yours faithfully,
ERNEST OWERS.

A MARVELLOUS WORK.

Mr. GLIDDEN'S "NAPIER" has just finished its

18,000TH MILE.

"We passed the 18,000th mile yesterday. Fearful, deep ruthed, hard baked, clay roads, and plenty of 12 inch sand. The "NAPIER" is doing a MARVELLOUS WORK."

No other Car in either hemisphere holds such an enviable record.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT of "NAPIERS" will arrive on the 10th December.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

FREE TICKETS
OF
ADMISSION.
FOR PARTICULARS
SEE THIS SPACE
ON DECEMBER 1

GREEN'S OF BOMBAY

SUPPLY EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS.

THEIR SPECIALITIES ARE
HAMS, BACON
AND
CHEESE,
ALL OF THE PRIMEST QUALITY.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. B. GREEN AND CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY
JUST TO HAND

ROCK DROPS,
SATIN DROPS,
FRUIT DROPS,
GELATINE CARAMELS,
CARAMELS MIGNON.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST
POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF NEW GOODS
FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON
AT MESSRS. HINODE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

The following Articles are fully worth sending Home as

'XMAS PRESENTS :—

JAPANESE CURIOS, TOYS, PICTURE FRAMES, TEA, COFFEE and TOILET SETS FLOWER POTS, SATSUMA VASE AND PLATES, ENAMEL, BRONZE and PORCELAIN WARE, LACQUERED BOXES and TRAYS, PICTURE POST CARDS, SILK and COTTON KIMONOS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERY, SCREEN, IVORY PANNELS, Etc., Etc.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, Nov. 28TH,

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

EUGEN

SANDOW,

THE PERFECT MAN

Supported by his

ALL STAR

VAUDEVILLE Co.

PRICES.—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & CO.'S.

Doors Open 8-45 P. M.

Overture 9-30 P. M.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, 12th December, 1904, at 6 P.M.

JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
S. M. EDWARDES,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th November, 1904.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IN MODIFICATION of the POSTAL NOTICE dated the 15th November, 1904, the following revised instructions are issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent from India to members of the MISSION proceeding to KABUL (Afghanistan):—

(a) Only unregistered and registered letters, postcards newspapers, packets, and ordinary (i. e., registered and unregistered) parcels may be sent. Full prepayment of the postage at Indian inland rates and (in the case of registered articles) of the registration fee (2 annas) is compulsory.

(b) Unpaid or insufficiently paid articles and insured and value-payable articles cannot be sent, nor can money orders be drawn in favour of any member of the Mission.

(c) All postal articles which are eligible for transmission under (a) should be addressed as follows:—

"(NAME),
KABUL MISSION,
via PESHAWAR."

REGISTERED Articles (including registered parcels) for the Mission will be transferred by the Post Office to the Officer Commanding at Landi Kotal for onward transmission, that Officer's receipt being taken for all such articles.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 289 OF 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI..............................Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI, Kallanraiji of Mathura and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICAM NATHOO..............................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Bauganga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New No. 16884, and New Survey No. B. 7261, and containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Sunkersett, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3005, and Street No. 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.
ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.
WILL REMAIN OPEN
IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

H. E. the GOVERNOR has kindly consented TO OPEN the EXHIBITION on the 10th DECEMBER, at 5 P.M., and the LADIES' SECTION will be OPENED by HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.

Class II—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class III—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Coupon-Holders will be entitled to be present at the opening ceremony.

Only a limited number of these Coupon Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those aplying early can secure them.

Ordinary Tickets Rs. 2 per ticket for Admission on the day of the Opening Ceremony. Re. 1 per ticket for Admission on succeeding days.

Children under twelve 4 annas.

Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office from Sunday the 27th instant between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 737 of 1902.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJEE, Trustees (appointed) of the Estate of VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL, by the Consent Decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902..............Plaintiffs

vs.

KUTBUDIN ABDUL RAHIM PALOBA and another..............................Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the First Day of FEBRUARY, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece of land situate on the East side of Ghogari Moholla in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Lnd Revenue under Collector's Old No. 876, New No. 8040, Old Survey No. 8040, and New Survey No. 951, together with the buildings, erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. Ward No. 621 and Street No. 151 and 159, and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Ghogari Moholla, on the North by the house of Abdullakhan bin Baloo Miya and now of Mohomed Saley bin Shaikh Sadh Pinday, and on the South formerly by the house of Hajee Abdul Rahiman Pinday and now of Ashoo Malbaran and Fatma Malbaran, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SALES OF WORK

(Useful and Fancy Articles) will be held, D. V.,
IN THE
CATHEDRAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, FORT,
ON
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, 1904,
From 11 A.M. to 7 P.M.,
AND AT
ALL SAINTS' HOME, MAZAGON,
ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1904.
From 4 P.M. to 7 P.M.
PROCEEDS TO BE GIVEN TO THE WORKS OF THE ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fair and a Half will be ISSUED between any two stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from stations between Bombay and Kalyan) from the 14th to 31st December, 1904, both days inclusive, and will be available for the completion of the return journey upto midnight of the 14th January 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS VISITING THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY IN DECEMBER 1904.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Passengers travelling from or via stations on this Railway to Bombay (except from any station between BOMBAY and KALYAN) will be granted RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a half for the double journey from the 5th December 1904 to 31st January 1905, both days inclusive, the return tickets being available for the completion of the return journey upto the 10th February, 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1904, at 6 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
C. E. DURNFORD,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA, who for a long time past has CEASED to be in the employment of the Firm of Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, has NEVER HAD and has NOT NOW any INTEREST in that Firm.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1904.

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Property and Credits of SHA UBHAIA RAMDEO, Jain Cutchi Dassa Oswal Bania Merchant, late of Hubli Hindu, deceased.

HIR BAI, widow of UBHAIA RAMDEO, Mother and natural Guardian of VIRJI UBHAIA and RUTTONSEY UBHAIA, minors under the age of 18 years, of Bombay Jain Hindu inhabitant, Cutchi Dassa Oswal, residing in house No. 390-400 at Doongry street, outside the Fort of Bombay..............................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Four and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 24th day of November, 1904.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SITTARAM OODHAVJI SHINDHE, widower, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased, grass merchant.

DNYANOBA OODHAVJI SHINDHE, brother of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Maratha by caste, residing at 1st Nowroji Hill Road House No 54-58, outside the Fort..............................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and four and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 25th day of November, 1904.
Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th, November, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Kapadia Bros, and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Mohanjee—

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„	6369-70—2 cases 58 pieces fast black Italians, 45 inches.
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„	3797-98—2 cases each 40 pieces white drills, 26 inches
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On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chunam Kiln Road (near Girgam Back Road), opposite Sir Mungaldas' Bungalow, the entire furniture of the Cosmopolitan Club, consisting of 2 full size slate billiard tables by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, etc., complete in good order, handsome marble top large counter, billiard benches and lamps, rich gas chandeliers, valuable library of books, rich glassware, crockery, platedware and cutlery, clocks, set of dining table in 21 pieces, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, sideboard, marble top tables and teapoys, etc

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Bombay, 28th November, 1904.

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PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 28.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1331-1361—Payne and Co—Messrs S B Fraser and Co vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co—Cragie L and O and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

To speak to the Minutes of the Order.

131-99—M B Chothia—Peerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassonbhoy and others—Mulla and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

221-04—Unwala and P—Kaikhushroo Maneckji Sethna vs Ranchordas Tribhovandas Mody Payne and Co

For further directions on the special Commissioner's Report.

563-99—Mann—and Co—Sakharam Vishram and another vs Sadashiv Shanker Wagh and another—Malvi—and M

474-2—Mirza and M—Thacker Ruttonsey Karrumsey vs Bomanji Shapoorji Chothia and another—M B Chothia.

474-02—Mriza and M Thucker Ruttonsey Kairamsey vs Bomanji Sapurji Chothia and another—M B Chothia

748-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangri Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M

For trial of issue.

556-07—K J Billimoria Framji Hiraji Pavri vs Phirozshaw Cowasji Khojotia M R Vakel.

Long Causes

537-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Damoder Walji vs Mathura das Nanji—Pestonji R and K.

559-01—Mulla and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha—vs Jug Mahondas V Bhaiseit and others—Payne and Co—and E G and W.

358-04—Nadersha and T—For pauper Dwarkanath Bhasker and others vs Bhaskar Rowjee Sunker—In person.

276-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool Rehman Sheeragie vs Goolam Hoosein and another—Edglow G and W

688-03—N M Cama Jaco Haji Gool Mahomed and others vs Hoorbai widow and another—Kanga and P

17-04—Matubhai J and M—Mahomadbhai Hassambhai vs Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy—M and B Chothia

114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestonji R and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

To speak to the Minutes of the Orders.

545-91-545-91—Bhaishunker K and G—Cullianji Sangjibhoy vs Raghowji Tejpal and others—Little and Co

625-03—Hiralal D—Laxmibai vs Cullanji Sanjibhoy Bhaishunker K and J

For an exporte Decree

559-04—Edgellow G and W—Parwatibai widow vs Kallidas Cullianji and others—Smetham B and N

618-04—Captain and V—Rabiabai vs Rahimbai widow—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kalkhushru Maneckji Sethia vs Runchordas Tribhowand s Mody Papne and Co

228-04—K and D Shroff —Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

335-03—In person—Jevraj Purbat vs Damjee Katchra and others—In person—Part heard.

464-04—In person a pauper—Frank Thomas Yates vs Winnifred Minna Coutts Yates and another—In person Part heard

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S

Long Causes

267-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

384-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another vs Knatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussomji V Vellji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnal Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

136-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—nana widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

255-04—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Maneckji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregooker and others—Mulla and M.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, November 28.

1 The Squadron will parade To-morrow Tuesday the 29th instant at Church Gate Station at 7 a.m., sharp.

Dress—Drill order Khaki.

By Order.
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 28.

1 Detail—Orderly Sergts for the week No 1 Coy, Br J Griffiths next for duty Sergt Pinaeh No 2 Coy Sergt W Thomson next for duty Sergt Brooks.

2 The following drills will take place this week No 1 Coy To-day 9 p m Colaba North Fort for 6 B L squard drill Thursday 6-30 a m Colaba North Fort for 6 BL squard drill Wednesday 6-30 p m Town Hall Compound Instruction for Proficiency Certificate.

No 2 Coy. Nesbit lane, Head-Quarters (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. squad drill.

The E E Coy. will parade at 6-30 p. m. at the Apollo Bunder, to-day (Wednesday) and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V.-A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 28.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 There will be communicating Drill for all N. C. Officers and also for the Profissing class at Head-Quarters to day Monday the 28th instant at 6 p. m, Infantry drill part II Paras 176 to 181 will be practised.

3 There will be Company Drill for F Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 8 15 p. m. on Tuesday the 29th instant,

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

4 E Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m, on Tuesday the 29th instant,

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, without Arms-Forage Caps.

5 A and C Company will parade on Wednesday the 30th instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8. p. m.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

6 There will be Company drill for D Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

7 There will be Instruction drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., on (Wednesday) the 30th Instant. Infy drill Part II paras 179 to 181 will be practised.

8 There will be drill for Recruits on (Thursday) the 1st Proximo at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

9 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 30th instant. Member are requested to take advantage of this, and try to complete their Class firing.

By Order.
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant B V.

THE efforts made by the authorities in the Central Provinces to introduce some form of fly-shuttle with a view to the improvement of the band-weaving industry have so far met with scant success. According to an official report weavers are amongst the most conservative of Indians, and it may take some years before the fly-shuttle is used on a commercial scale, but it is not improbable that some day an enterprising matter weaver will be found who will introduce it to his workshop and undersell his fellows. It will not then, it is believed, be long before it comes into general use.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Bombay mails, of the 12th inst., arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3-4	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-16	do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1-16	+ 1-16
2 months hence	26 11-16	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	58 3-4	— 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	unchanged
Berlin	20·37	do
New York Demand	4·86 7-8	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	do
6 " " "	3 1-4 per cent	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	— 1-2
7 day market loans	2 3-4 per cent	unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 80,000
Gold "	£ 40,000
Silver to Honkong	£ 52,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 1-2 O.-N. quiet.
White Karachi 29 7-8 N.-D., done } firm
Red Karachi 29 3-8 N.-D. done }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 N.-D. done firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull, Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·08—5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-16—1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·98	4·99	5·03
—5	—4	—4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-May
5·05	5·07	5·09
—4	—4	—4
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
5·11	5·12	5·13
—4	—4	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	121,000	Two days
Do. last year	90,000	
Exports to Great Britain	38,000	
Do. do Continent	22,000	
In New York—		
Spot	9·70—10	
Futures, month of December	9·19—10	
Do. do. March	9·43—8	
In New Orleans—		
Spot	9 1-8—3-16	
Futures, month of Feb.	9·22—14	
Do. do. May	9·45—13	
Tone at close	easy.	

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's receipts at U.S. ports	380,000
" exports to Great Britain	138,000
" " Continent	135,000
Stock at U S. ports	970,000
" " interior ports	680,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 25th November, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,095 bales.
Wheat	23,578 cwts.
Linseed	3,410 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,567 "
Gingellyseed	14,685 "
Poppyseed	13 "
Groundnuts	152 "
Castorseed	19 "
Rice	7,349 "
Myrabollams	1,153 "
Cottonseed	13,314 "
Mowraseed	177 "
Gram	1,148 "
Joowar	6,243 "
Maize	759 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 5,37,600
Gold Coin	" 67,500
Silver Bullion	" 19,16,821

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.				1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				3s. 32d. to 1-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months'	sight D. A.	9s.	32d.
Do	6	do	do	13-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	135
Shanghai	30	do	do	192
Japan	30	do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97·9
1st Settlement 30th November	97·9
2nd do. ... 5th January	97·9

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st	April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th	October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th	November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th	July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 11 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 1 0 to 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 9 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 6 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	Rs. 22 0 to 23 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish.........Rs. 35 1-2 to 36
15 per cent Mixed.........Rs. 34 1-2 to 35

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do.	4,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
4·96	4·97	5·01
—2	—2	—2
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·03	5·05	5·07
—2	—2	—2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·09	5·10	5·11
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market opened dull and declining but later on with some enquiry from shippers, and from buyers to cover former sales, a steadier tone was apparent. A moderate business is reported.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely,	
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	193	183	...	25	Dec,
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	190	182	...	25	Jan,
Do do. so.	200	190	...	30	Nov.
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	213	...	...	30	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	207	201	25	Dec.
Do. do.	...	205	199	25	Jan,
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)					
Karanja do. do do.	214	...	...	25	do.
Akola do. do. do.					
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	216	...	...	25	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	218	...	...	25	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	246	...	...	1/25	Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	236	15/25	do.
Jalgaon (M, G.)	...	210	204	25	Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	208	202	25	Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	200	190	...	30	Nov.
Do.	197	187	...	25	Dec.
Do.	200	191	...	25	Jan.
Sind-Punjab	200	190	...	30	Nov.
Do.	197	187	...	25	Dec.
Do.	197	187	...	25	Jan

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Annatto Seed.—The market has been very firm. We have bought up the available seed for resale. We have purchased up to 6d per lb.

Beeswax.—The market is quite but steady. A retail business is passing in ordinary yellow wax at £5 10 to £5 15, and good at £5 17 6 to £6, and superior at £6 5 to £6 6 per cwt. White Calcutta wax is steady. good quality being worth £7 2 6 per cwt and buyers.

Cinchona Bark.—The next London sales take place on the 18th inst in the Amsterdam sales on the 10th 10,867 packages were offered. There was good competition and the bulk sold. At the opening prices were about 5 per cent down, but closes a little firmer at about 3 per cent below last sales, the unit being 6·45 cents. The result is equivalent to 1 1-8d to 1 3 16d London parity. We quote to-day Ledgeriana original stem 4d to 7d, renewed stem 6d to 6½d, per lb original 1 3-4d to 5 8-2d. Crown renewed 2 1-2d to 6 1-2d. red original stem 2d to 4 1-2d per 10.

The shipments at Java during October were 1,887,000 Amsterdam lbs against 2,012,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 1,700,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1902. The total shipments for the first 10 months are 11,924,000 Amsterdam lbs against 11,529,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 11,054,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1902.

Copra.—The market is very quiet. for there are buyers of Nov-Dec Malabar at £19 7 6 and November-December Ceylon at £19 to £19 2 6. but for later shipments buyers are much below this price.

Ginger.—Market quiet. In sales this week only 17 bags washed rough were offered and sold at 20 per cwt Privately 25 tons Calicut Rough Unassorted Jan-March shipment have been sold at 196 c i. f.

Ivory East Indian—As was anticipated, there was a good demand for all descriptions. The following advances were noted soft large and medium tusks £4 to £8 per cwt, hard £9 to £10, Billiard Ball pieces £5 to £10, Bagatelle points £3 to £6, cut points £3 to £5, Billiard Ball Scrivelloes £2 to £8, Bagatelle Scrivelloes £2 to £4. Scrivelloes £3 to £4, Cut hollows soft and hard £3 to £5 per cwt. It will be interesting to note that Billiard Ball pieces reached the record price of £125 10 per cwt, Result—Teeth average 23 to 119 lbs £56 to £70, soft cracked and defective average 30 to 120 lb £50 to £60 Billiard Ball Scrivelloes soft sound 2 1-4 to 31-8 inch £55 to £78. Bagatelle Scrivelloes average 8 to 9 lbs soft;sound £47 10 to £48. common Scrivelloes £25 to £44 10, Billiard Ball pieces soft sound 2 1 4 to 3 inch £63 to £125-10, defective 2 1-4 to 3 1-8 inch £54 to £90. Bagatelle points average 4lbs to 8 lbs £44 to £56. Cut points with balls average 4 to 7l bs £59 to £81 10, mixed points soft and defective £42 10 to £55 10 small points average 3 to 5 lbs £39 to £48 10 Cut Hollows average 2 to 14 lbs £25 10 to £54 per cwt. The next London sales take place on the 24th of January.

Indigo—The market remains quiet. but there is rather more demand at steady prices. Futures November January 2 5, February to June 2 5 1-2. On the spot we quote Bengal shipping to middling good violet at 3 3 to 3 6, consuming midd-ing to good 2 10 to 3 ordinary to middling 2 4 to 2 8, Oudes middling to fine 1 10 to 2 4. Kurpah middling to good 1 8 to 2. low to ordinary 1 2 to 1 6. Madras middling to good 1-5 to 1 10 per lb.

Isinglass—The next sales take place on the 23nd inst. We quote to-day Bombay tongue new pickings to good pale 1 3 to 3 1 old dark to good pale 1 1 to 2 8, Bladder ordinary to fine pale 2 to 3 8 Purse ordinary to fine pale thick 8 1 2d to 1 5, Karachi leaf common to fine pale 1 3 to 3 2 per lb.

Jute—In sympathy with Calcutta our market has steadily advanced during the week. The business in first marks has been largely of a speculative character. Afloat and dock firsts are held for £14 10, but the quantity is small and is being absorbed by consumers. First marks October November. November January steamer sellers at £14 15. A fair business has been done in the leading marks at an equivalent advance in prices.

Kapoc—The market is quiet but steady. We quote ordinary to good at 3rd to 5d per lb,

Lemon Grass Oil—The market is firm on the spot and small sales are being made privately at 7 1-2d per ounce.

Osprey Feathers—The next sales take place on the 13th December when we anticipate a good demand. Privately we have made sales recently at an advance on last Auction prices. We quote to-day short selected 74 to 150, part selected 39 to 70 long and medium 25 6 to 40 red 1 8 to 7 per oz.

Nutmegs.—The market continues quiet, and only a small business is passing private. Bombays 64s to 57s we quote at 2-4 to 2-6, 110s to 65s 1-1 to 2-5 1-2, 160s to 115s at 6d to 1 per lb.

Pepper.—In public sales 20 bags Tellicherry were offered and bought in meeting with a quiet market. The quality was barely fair and 5 5-8d was wanted. The business to arrive in Tellicherry Blackpepper has only been small.

Rubber.—The market continues strong, fine hard Para November delivery has been sold at 5-1 per lb. medium qualities continue to meet a good response. Plantation grown Para pale biscuits are worth to-day 5-7 per lb.

Seeds.—Cotton Seeds.—The market throughout the week has been quiet but steady. London on passage we quote at 5 18 9. Loading 5 17 6, November sold at 5 13 3, and November January at 5 16 3.

Linseed—The market has displayed a little more firmness and a fair business has transpired in Calcutta seed at an advance in price, but towards the close the improvement has been lost.

London Calcutta spot we quote at 33 near sold at 32 9, November December 33 3, and 33 December January 33 3 and 33. April May 32 1 1-2, April June at 33. Bombay November December sold at 34 3 and 34 7 1-2 Continent.

Poppy Seed.—The market is quiet and only a small business has been done. Bombay Calcutta November December at 31 3 Continent, December January at 31 1 1-2 Continent. January February 31 6 and April June at 32 6 Continent.

Rape Seed—The market is very quiet and business has been most difficult, Brown Calcutta we quote November-December at 30 6 0 T Brown Cawnpore November December 30 9 0 T, 32 N T, yelow Guzerat November December 33 9, yellow Cawnpore November-December at 33 3.

Ferozepore November December 30 9 0 T, 31 9 N T,

Senna.—In sales yesterday the available supplies catalogued met with good competition Good ordinary to medium sold at 1 1-4d per lb pods at 1 1-2d to 1 3-4 per lb.

Shellac—There has been an improved demand on the spot, and a fair business has been made at full prices. Futures, there has been less excitement but a moderate business has been done, particularly for the more distant shipments. We quote November delivery at 245 January 220 March 197 6 to 200 December 245.

Tea.—The Indian sales this week comprised 46·481 packages as was anticipated the buying was chiefly for price and in consequence common teas were again dearer, Particularly was there a very strong demand for 5 1-2d value. Assam Pekoes received less attention and the result was irregular very good tea was to be had at 7d per lb, For the better kinds round about 1 there was a good enquiry, Buyers act with more confidence in face of the latest advices from the producing districts indicating that the crop will not after all, appreciably exceed that of last year.

SUGGESTION BY A ZEMINDAR ON GUJRAT ZEMINDARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with pleasure in the "Bombay Gazette," of the 7th instant that the Zemindars of Olpad, have shewn manly spirit in appreciating the services of the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh rendered to them in famine time, Mr. Parekh certainly as a gentleman of fixed principals stood firm to prove improverishment and grievances of land-holders and deserves sincere thanks of the community, In reply Mr. Parekh suggested to the Zemindars the advisability of organizing institutions for submitting future grievances in good faith to Government, but suggests nothing for dispersing the dark cloud that hangs on Gujrat for few years, which consists of : The rapid fluctuation in the yearly consumption of rain. The want of practical and partly classical knowledge of agriculture to the sons of Zemindars, the cause of the present less productive nature of the land, the gradual decrease of water in the wells every year since last famine seems to be an open sign of further danger, (all previous Tugavis granted for constructing wells nearly waisted) and lastly the remedy for checking all the above evils and to suggest plans for restoring Gujrat land to its former prosperous condition,

The above subjects require very close and minute attention of the public and the Government, to me it looks a monstrous enemy threatning so much that if early steps are not taken to check its baneful influence, it will ruin the country, time has fully arrived when there ought to be a general waking up on the part of all the true lovers of the Government and the country, so as to root out this evil entirely, myself am a Government land-holder of a large area of land and the decrease of water every year in wells, streams etc., indicates very clearly that if the rain continue as it is for another year or two, it may convert Gujrat into sandy plains of Marwar, Supposing,however, if we get good rain,still there remains the urgent necessity for improving land so as to give good harvest in future, otherwise it will further increase the grievances of Zemindars and will also produce incalculabe permanent loss in the revenue to Government.

To mitigate this growing evil and to point out causes out of which it sprang, and its future remedy, practical and experimental suggestions of old aged Zemindars, Patidars Garasias of personal experience is necessary for the future prospects of the country, Gujrat, therefore,is in urgent necessity of organizing a Zemindary conference to discuss matters relating to the land only, that by correct and early steps, something may be done towards bettering the condition of Zemindars and their land, without the aid of such powerful agency all other means, I consider will not be beneficial.

Experienced Civil Officers such as Collectors, Commissioners may be madeUmpires of such Association whose verdict be regarded final, without the help of Revenue Officers success is impossible, as any practical suggestion will have to be well diagosed before it is approved and brought into circulation.

This is a subject of principal reformation, and the work of reformation must be taken up, by all of us jointly with prayer to the Almighty God to grant success and to guide us in the right direction. About a year ago I had duly informed the Collector that Zemindary now adays is nothing else but a game of speculation, and I again inform my readers that the epidemic has not yet become chronic, though its influence has seriously told upon us there is still hopes of recovery. There is no disease without a cure, and therefore I have resolved to take up this subject before the next Mahomedan National Association, and I sincerely hope that public sentiment will soon demand a separate Zemindary Association, I have herein suggested ; otherwise the last remedy would be to send up to Heaven our humble request for help with bended knees and folded hands to save us from this dark cloud entirely beyond the reach of human control to disperse. There is a Vernacular old adage. "Surat will be destroyed by fire and Ahmedabad by water."—Yours, &c.,

M. M.

Munshipura, November 25.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEATHS.

ARAKIE—Thursday the 24th, instant at 5-40 a.m., at 15 Kyd Street Calcutta Aaron E Arakie, aged 17 years.

GUY—November 16, at Madras, New Town. after a brief illness, Elizabeth Hollingsworth, the wife of Mr Richard Guy, retired Accountant and Manager of the Supply and Transport Corps, Madras Command.

HASLETT—November 8, at Simla, William Haslett, District Superintendent of Police Punjab retired aged 71 years

WADE—November 3. at Roorkee. William Wade, late Accountant P. W. D, Punjab. aged 71 years

BIRTH.

FERNANDEZ—November 21, at Lupin Villa, Ootacamund to Mr and Mrs J C Fernandez a daughter

FRASER—November 24, at Rutland House Spur Tank Road Madras the wife of Hugh S Fraser of a daughter

THORPE—November 21, at Budaon U P the wife of W M Thorpe Reserve Inspector U P Police of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

MORRISON—BUYERS—November 19 inst at St Paul's Church Asansol by the Rev F Machonochie Thomas Morrison yonngsat son of J Morrison of 14 Victoria Place Stirling N B to Harriet Beatrice Lind younger daughter of W L Buyers Kinvava Salcombe S Devon

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eurptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 2-21m. 2-20a. Low water, 8-22m. 8-1a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana, special general meeting, 6 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Eugen Sandow and the Star Vaudeville Company.
B. B. R. A. Society, meeting 5-15 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day in the morning at 11 o'clock,

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD THE MARMORA.—On the arrival of the P. and O. Company's steamship Marmora in the Bombay Harbour, a report was made to the police of the theft of a gold emerald stud, set with diamonds, valued at £200, from Mrs. Blackstock-Downing's cabin while the vessel was in the Aden Harbour,

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Bomanji Muncherji Patel, a Parsi clerk, residing on the first storey of a house in Fort Street, has reported to the police that during the absence of himself and his wife, from home on Friday afternoon, some one entered their room by breaking open the lock on the door and stole ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 972 from a cash box kept in a cupboard, which was also forced open.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Malta will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 30th instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1-30 p.m. on the 1st December. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria Street band will play at W. B. Green and Co's. Apollo Bunder Restaurant the following programme of Music to-day from 6-45 p.m. to 8-45 p.m.

March	Light of Foot	C Latann
Overture	Oliver Cromwell	A Lamotte
Valse	Frou Frou	Chatan
Selection	Belle of New York	Ch Godfrey
Dance Caractéristic	Dinah's Jubilee	Karl Kaps
Valse	In Southern Seas	G Savasta
Polacca de Concert		
Piccolo solo	Loiseau Du Bois	Ch. Le Thiere
Cake Walk	Mumblin Moss	Thurman

A BHATIA SANITARIUM.—In memory of Mr Morarjee Bhugwandas Shewji, who died here in September last at the age of thirty-six, his uncle, Mr. Chaturbhooj Shewjee, a leading piecegoods merchant, and the deceased's widow and mother have decided to build a Bhattia Sanitarium at Walkeshwar. They have made a free gift of land of the value of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 situated near their bungalow at Walkeshwar called "Saggar, Mahal" and have set apart a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the building to be erected thereon. Besides Bhattias, other high class Hindus will be admitted to the benefit of the Sanitarium. The deceased's relations have also set apart a sum of Rs. 30,000 for building a rest-house in his name at their native places, Porebunder. The total sum for the charities amounts to Rs. 1,10,000.

FIRE AT COLABA.—About half past 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in a small ground floor house belonging to one Adam Haji Kadar and situated in Nowroji Road, Lower Colaba. The structure was divided into a number of compartments all of which were used as shops, The fire originated in one of the shops occupied by one Umar, a Memon dealer in coal and in which he had stored a quantity of country charcoal. He closed the place at 9 o'clock and went to sleep on the "otta" of a house opposite to his house. At half past 11 o'clock the shop was found to be on fire and the fire brigade stations were apprised of it, The Colaba engine arrived on the scene followed by the Fort one, but by the time the fire brigade began their attack, that shop as well as the adjoining shop which was in the occupation of a tinman, were well alight. The operations of the fire-brigade checked the further progress of the fire and put it out in a short time. That part of the structure which contained the coal and tinman's shop, was destroyed. The damage done to the landlord and to the tenants is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,500. The cause of the fire is not known.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Nandlal Motiram, a broker in jewellery, charged one Moreshwar Anandrao with criminal breach of trust in respect of diamonds worth about Rs. 4,000. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the complainant and the accused was defended by Mr. Godinho, pleader. It appeared that the complainant parted with the diamonds on approval to a broker named Mugganlal, who in his turn lent them to the accused. But the diamonds were not returned to the proper party within the prescribed time nor the amount of money in case they were approved. Hence pressure was brought to bear upon the accused to account for the brilliants who said he had left them with a Parsee named Byramji Cursetji, against whom a criminal action was brought at the intsance of Moreshwar, the accused, in the present case. That case was tried before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate and Byramji was acquitted, and it was found that at the time the diamonds were mortgaged to one Heeraji Pagdiwalla, the accused was a party to the transaction ; and hence the present proceedings against him.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSI YOUTH.—At the morgue, yesterday, Mr P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Jeejeebhoy Dhunjibhoy Noria, a Parsi aged eighteen years, residing with his uncle in Tar Street, Fort. The evidence showed that the deceased, while attempting to cross Hornby Road, opposite the Bori Bunder Garden, at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, was knocked down by hack victoria No. 168 driven by one Aliji Kamal. One of the wheels of the carriage passed over him causing terrible injury to his head. He was placed in the same victoria and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on arrival, he was pronounced to be dead. The driver seemed to have shouted out to the deceased, but the latter paid no heed to the warning and hence the accident. Mr. F. B. Philip, Superintending Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Company. who was in the victoria at the time of the accident, stated that the carriage was going at a moderate pace on the proper side of the road and there was no negligence on the part of the driver. Before he felt the jolt the driver shouted out excitedly. When he got down after receiving the jolt, he found that the off-wheel had passed over the deceased's head which held profusely. He placed the deceased in the carriage and was taking him to the hospital, but he died on the way. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Batty presided at a sitting of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

The hearing was resumed of the case against Mirabux Nathu, who was charged with theft of jewellery, of the value of Rs. 5,725, the property of Badrichand Tejpall, and Amirchand Tarasing, who was charged with theft and abetment of theft. Mr. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the first accused. Mr. Wadia having finished his address to the jury on behalf of the defence. Mr. Binning, for the prosecution, submitted that the charges had been proved. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of not guilty as regarded both the prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.

JURISDICTION OF THE RESIDENT AT ADEN.

The case in which Robert Cowley and twelve other European soldiers have been committed by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, District Magistrate of Aden, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and for rioting was then called on. Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the accused.

Mr. Young said that before the prisoners were called upon to plead, it seemed to the prosecution desirable that the question as to the jurisdiction of this Court to try the case should be disposed of : for it would be a great pity and waste of time, if, after the hearing of the case was concluded, it was held that this Court had no jurisdiction. The prisoners had been sent up by the Resident at Aden under section 449 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Resident who had gone through the case, had come to the conclusion that it ought to be transferred under that section to the Bombay High Court, and had so transferred it. The question upon which the prosecution liked to have his Lordship's decision was whether the Resident at Aden had power to transfer the case to any High Court, and, if so, to the Bombay High Court. The powers given to a Sessions Court were defined in section 449, while the Resident at Aden derive his powers from Act II of 1864. Counsel submitted that under the latter Act, the Resident was not a Court of Sessions or a Sessions Judge as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code. His powers were larger and his judicial field was wider than that of a Sessions Judge. For example, under section 24 of the Aden Act, there was no appeal from the decision of the Resident at Aden; whereas the decision of a Sessions Judge was appealable under the Procedure Code. Again, a Sessions Judge had no power to try a European British subject on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder ; while the Resident at Aden was specifically empowered to do so. Under these circumstances the prosecution had certain amount of doubt as to whether the Court of the Resident at Aden was a Sessions Court within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code. Again, the prosecution had a certain amount of doubt as to whether this High Court could be called High Court of Aden, or in other words, whether there was any power of superintendence by this High Court over the Court of the Resident at Aden as contemplated by section 449 of the Procedure Code. The prosecution did not suggest that his Lordship should not try this case. They would be too glad if it were tried here. As these prisoners had been brought to Bombay, it might be possible to give the Court jurisdiction in some other way. Counsel then cited a number of sections from the Procedure Code and Letters Patent, and suggested that the High Court had power to transfer this case to itself.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he confessed he felt rather embarrassed as to what part he was supposed to take in this matter. It was an exceedingly topsy-turvy proceeding. Ordinarily an objection as to jurisdiction was taken by the accused. But here, the prosecution, after they had brought thirteen prisoners from Aden for trial, had attempted to show that they were absolutely wrong, and this Court had no power to hear or try the case. Counsel confessed that it seemed to him that it would be a most disastrous thing, if after these men had been in custody since July of this year, the whole proceeding was declared to be futile. It was the opinion of the accused, and also his own private opinion that it would be better if they were tried here, rather than they were sent back to Aden to be tried by the Resident. The prisoners objected to be tried by the Resident at Aden, as he had expressed an opinion, and they must be very fairly apprehensive of not having a trial to which they were entitled. He had committed himself to an opinion which disentitled him to be the Judge. As to the legal aspect of the case, counsel submitted that this High Court could transfer the case to itself under section 29 of the Letters Patent.

Mr. Young, in replying said the prosecution were anxious that the prisoners should be tried here. They, however, felt that it was of very great importance that this point should be settled once for all.

His Lordship reserved his decision till to-day.

Mr. Kirkpatrick inquired if the judgment was in his favour, would the trial go on to-day (Monday.)

His lordship said if a transfer was necessary and possible, there would necessarily be a short delay.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : So we cannot proceed very well on Monday. The prisoners have been in custody since July.

His Lordship : It is very much to be regretted.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 19th November 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Nov 1904—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	2,47,352	6,75,006	3,498	9,25,856
I M R do ...	6 558	97,315	622	1,67 495
Total...	3,16,910	7,72,321	4,120	10,93,351
Actuals for corresponding week ending 19th Aug 1903—				
G I P R system...	1,92,152	6,90,630	3,986	8,86,771
I M R do ..	56,455	1,20,76	433	1,77,649
Total...	2,48,607	8,11,394	4,419	10,64,420
Increase or { G I P R	+ 55,200	—1[illegible],637	— 488	+ 39,085
Decrease... { I M R...	+ 13,103	—23,446	— 189	+ [illegible]0,454

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1904.

THE OLD PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

THE old Punjab Frontier Force ought never to have been done away with. There was an esprit de corps, both among officers and men, which would have kept it alive and efficient through all time—an esprit de corps which cannot now be so active a principle as in former times. Officers and men have not yet abandoned hope of the re-institution of the Force, and when, a year ago its obsequies were celebrated at Abbottabad, the old headquarters, hopes were expressed of a speedy resurrection. The spirit in which the Force was regarded may be gathered from a highly readable article, which Colonel Scott-Moncrieff contributes to "Blackwood." The Force had an eventful life for more than half a century. At first, it consisted of five regiments of cavalry, one corps of Guides, the Sind Camels Corps, five regiments of infantry, three field and two garrison batteries and two companies of Sappers. Latterly it consisted of four cavalry regiments, one corps of Guides, cavalry and infantry, ten battalions of infantry, four mountain batteries and one garrison battery. Colonel Moncrieff considers that, before its abolition, signs were not wanting that its continuance was more or less an anachronism, but he admits that the successive generals, who have held the much-coveted command of this splendid body, have been, as a rule, men of early frontier experience, and the list of their names comprises some of the best and most celebrated of our Indian warriors—the last of them being Sir Charles Egerton who is now in Bombay. The "Piffers," as the Frontier Force was popularly called, were once a civil force, subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and not under the Commander-in-Chief, and in order to demonstrate the peculiarity were in the habit of dining in plain clothes. In 1886, however, the force ceased to be under the jurisdiction of the Civil Government, the outward signs of civil connection disappeared, and under the rule of Sir Charles MacGregor they conformed to the custom prevailing in other parts of the army. Most of the regiments under the new dispensation have been given new numbers, the only consolation left to them being the retention of the name "Frontier Force" in their new titles to remind them of their past history. So much Colonel Moncrieff laments—the change from the old familiar titles.

Under the new system of enumeration, only two of the old regiments of Piffers retain their old designations, the 5th Gurkhas and the Guides. The former have always had, for their special share of frontier defence, the mountainous region running into the heart of the Himalayas, along the pine-clad ridges of the Black Mountain and far to the north along the spurs of the Khagan valley. The Guides have guarded the frontier from Abazai, to the point where the Indus debouches into the plains. Colonel Moncrieff recounts many anecdotes of these corps, most of which might advantageously have been included in Thorburn's work on the Punjab which deals with the Frontier Force, it is true, but only in a tentative sort of way. In that volume we know full credit is given them for loyalty and efficiency, but the light side of their life is lost sight of. Colonel Moncrieff's article, though all too short, deals with both sides. During the Mutiny, with the exception of a few insignificant ripples here and there on the glassy surface of a tranquil ocean, the Punjab was as quiet and law-abiding throughout 1857 as during any year before or since Lord Lawrence died or the attack on Delhi miscarried an the withdrawal cis-Indus from Peshawar been ordered—a contingency already considered and threshed out between the Chief Commissioner and his advisers, Mr. Thorburn thinks the strain might have overcome the loyal endurance of one or more of the stronger nationalities of the Punjab. Even so, however, the probabilities were that the common sense of the mass of the people, particularly of the Sikhs, would have kept them to their allegiance, for the conviction lay deep in most minds that no force in India could ultimately prevail against English organisation or resources. That conviction kept the Punjab loyal then and keeps them loyal today. The Punjabi is proud to fight with us and for us, and the pity is there are not enough Punjabis to replace all the indifferent soldiers in the Indian Army.

Among the many incidents recorded by Colonel Moncrieff, there are several deserving special notice. In the Ambela campaign, he tells us, many were the deeds of the heroes. It was long before the gallant Colonel's time and still in the days of muzzle-loaders and short ranges there was much hand to hand fighting such as one rarely hears of now. General Sir James Browne had then a fellow-subaltern, who still survives, cheery and jolly through blind. Blair was his name. These two young Sappers were so much to the fore in all adventurous deeds that the general in command was obliged officially to remined them that they were engineers and not gladiators. Colonel Moncrieff tells us of his old comrades, of Bertie Hutchinson, the "gentle giant," as gentle and as modest as a woman, though a giant in stature and a most gallant soldier ; of Hamilton, a subaltern of "fighting Battye's." He was selected to command the esort that accompanied Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British envoy to Kabul in July 1879 and they reached their destination in August. What happened is, of course, a matter of history, but the end of poor Hamilton has, perhaps, never before him publicly told. The Afghans, according to the narrative of an eye-witness, rushed up again and again to the gates of the Residency, but Hamilton sahib and his Guides drove them back like chaff. They then got a gun to the upper Bala Hissar, Hamilton sahib and Jamadar Jiwan Singh and a few of the men charged out of the gates and drove away the gunners. This, they did two or three times, but they could neither remove the gun nor damage it; so the Afghans came back again. At last one man saw that he might hide behind the gate of the Residency when they threw it open to rush on the gun, for he wanted to kill Hamilton sahib, who was always the first to go out and the last to go back. "And when Hamilton sahib was going back after having driven off the gunners, this man sprang from behind the gate and stabbed him in the back. And Hamilton sahib fell, half his body being inside the gate. And Jamadar Jewan Singh lifted him in. But after that there were no more charges, for the men would follow Hamilton sahib and no one else. Jemadar Jewan Singh was a brave man and he was the last to be killed, but Hamilton sahib was the leader and he was a great Bahadur." Colonel Moncrieff's all too brief records of the "Piffers" contains evidences of the gallantry of the officers and the devotion to them of their men—records which must add to the general regret that the "Piffers" can now be but a memory.

JIN-JITSU.

With the cult of brawn and physical development in the ascendant, it is a good thing to know that dumb bells and muscles do not represent the whole gospel of success. For the purposes of self-defence we all know that the weaker man may be better equipped than the man of great strength. It is all a matter of skill and knowledge, and the strong man armed may not be a match for the agile dwarf ; more especially if the latter understand the Japanese system of "Jin-Jitsu." Before this form of attack and defence, even the skilled British boxer and wrestler may find himself at a disadvantage. Fisticuffs, indeed, seem to have had their day, for Japan teaches us how to dispose of an antagonist by a method which requires less physical exertion, is perfectly polished and leaves none of the "beastly mess" of pugilism. The method is explained by Mr. Irving Hancock in his book "Jin-Jitsu Combat Tricks" published by Messrs. Putnam's Sons. To some extent this is a dangerous sort of book to recommend, because it conveys information which is likely to be as useful to the burglar and the footpad as to anybody else, but knowledge which the criminal may possess should not be barred to his possible victims. "Jin-Jitsu" teaches us how to meet attacks as well as to make them, and the least aggressive person may find this knowledge of value, Englishmen have been wont to rely on their fists in an emergency, but the exponents of "Jin-Jitsu" teach us a trick which they claim is worth much more than a blow from the fist. It is somewhat humiliating to learn that a blow with the edge of the palm is likely to be more effective than one delivered in the most approved British style. To give the proper effect to this Japanese stroke, the inner or little finger edge of the palm must be hardened by lightly pounding against a wooden or similar surface. This exercise should be kept up for twenty minutes daily and may be carried on while reading or talking. Not only can the antagonist be hurt more by the hardened edge of the hand than by the fist, but he is more likely to be maimed or disabled, for, we are told, the blows with the edge of the hand are sharp and stinging, and often break one of the adversaries bones. The student of Mr. Hancock's book is given a list of the more important blows with the edge of the hand that may be cultivated, and he is informed by way of a concession to the gentler instincts that the blow across the base of the spine is too dangerous for an ordinary occasion. Boxing and the Sandow exercises are of little avail against the professors of this Japanese system, A small Japanese policeman has been known to subdue four turbulent foreign sailors and induce them to be lead in all submissiveness to the police station. As was to be expected from the exponents of an art which is primarily defensive and is conducted cleanly and quietly, the true Jin-Jitsian, we are assured, is never a bully. It would seem that, more in sorrow than in anger, his aim is to convince the antagonist that it would be much more agreeable to take the line of non-resistance. The system, indeed, seems to be inspired by extreme consideration for the physical and mental feelings of the enemy, and of the cultivated Japanese Jin-Jitsian it might be said that he is as mild a mannered man as ever struck a blow or broke a limb. For, with all its effectiveness and simplicity, the system is based on the refinement of cruelty. It is a result of the study of anatomy combined with knowledge of the principles of leverage and has been really devised to maim or put an adversary out of action when weapons are not available. In practice it represents the intelligent co-ordination of the mind with physical exercise, and its application shows the triumph of mind over brute force. As a means of self-protection it is obviously worthy of acquisition.

AN AMERICAN CONCESSION.

AMERICAN capitalists are always on the look-out for some enterprising investment for their money, and we learn from a home paper that an agreement has been made by the Acting Governor of British Honduras with Mr. Buckner Chipley, of Pensacola, Florida, by which the latter is to pay one cent each for the privilege of tapping 12,500,000 pine trees for turpentine. For the concession, which runs a number of years, Mr. Chipley is to pay 125,000 dollars, within a little over two years. A great deal of American capital is already invested in the Colony, The timber trade is largely run with American money, and owing to the reckless way in which the young trees have been felled, the Colony is faced with the necessity for legislation for preventing the further spoliation of immature woods. The exploitation of the fine woods will necessitate large purchases of mechanical and food supplies for many years, and will increase largely the trade with the United States. Perhaps, one-third of the area of British Honduras is pine ridge, and though the trees are not of great size, the wood is very heavy and rich in sap. The Chipley concession was secured primarily for the purpose of making turpentine and exporting the timber, but the enterprises that will develop later will not be confined to these aims. As the American Consul at Belize observes tramways, permanent roads and agriculture will surely follow, and the opening of the unexplored lands of a colony, which in area equals, in fertility surpasses, and in outline resembles the State of New Jersey, will be effected, or at least largely advanced. The obtaining of a concession, and even the payment for it does not always mean its successful working, but according to Mr. Avery, the Belize Consul, there is faith among the people of British Honduras that the Chipley venture will be a success.

LORD AMPTHILL, after making over charge of the Viceroyalty to Lord Curzon, will leave Calcutta on the 13th December, arriving at Madras on the 15th.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Mauritius via Cannanore. She brought the following details :—Major R. A. Vowell, A. J. D., Captain M. V. D. Mathews, R. G. A., Lieut. R. J. H Kinloch, Mrs. Vowell, Mrs. Vall, Mr. Maut and 47 natives rank and file.

MR. HODSON, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, has arrived in Calcutta on completion of a tour which included visits to Jaipur and Udaipur.

IT is reported from Assam that heavy rain and cold winds have abruptly stopped the manufacture of tea This will probably result in a shortage of three million pounds in Assam alone.

MR. J. G. LORIMER. C. I. E., accompanied by Lieutenant C. H. Gabriel, 37th Lancers, sailed from Karachi on Saturday for the Persian Gulf, where they will tour for six months in connection with the compilation of the Persian Gulf "Gazetteer."

THE announcement was made on the 25th instant that the old and much respected firm of Messrs. Dymes and Co., Madras, had suspended payment. It is stated, however, that there are good hopes of the firm being reconstructed and resuming work at an early date. Messrs. Dymes and Co., were one of the largest firms engaged in the export of cotton.

LAST year the Government deputed Mr. N. Bose, Geological Survey Department, to make an examination of the mineral resources of Murbhanja. A report has been published in which he states that the mineral wealth of the State consists of iron-ores which are possibly amongst the richest and most extensive in India. The best fields are easily accessible from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

THE Government of India have submitted to the Secretary of State their proposals for the great irrigation project in the Punjab, which will eventually involve an expenditure of eight or nine millions sterling. The present proposals are for an outlay of seven or eight crores spread over as many years. The making of a canal from the Jhelum to the Chenab will equalise the distribution of water, as the latter river cannot at present furnish a sufficient supply to irrigate the land that lies open to cultivation.

WITH reference to the recent announcement that the annual athletic meeting for Imperial Service Troops will this year be held at Faridkot, we understand that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will visit Faridkot during the meeting to open the new cantonment which the Raja has recently completed for his Imperial Service Sappers. These festivities take place from the 5th to the 10th January, and arrangements are being made to entertain a large number of guests on the occasion. His many friends will be glad to hear that His Highness has recovered from his recent illness and is now again in good health.

A SPECIAL Committee of railway auditors and traffic officers will assemble in Calcutta early next month for the consideration of certain matters transmitted from the recent Railway Conference Association meeting at Simla, and to frame rules to facilitate and accelerate the clearing of station accounts, &c. The Committee will be composed as follows :—East Indian Railway, Mr. Bashford (Chairman) ; Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Major Hoskyn, R. E. ; Eastern Bengal State line, Mr. Levett-Yeats ; South Indian, Mr. Simpson ; Oudh and Rohilkhand, Mr. Pope ; Great Indian Peninsula, Mr. Muirhead ; Bengal and North-Western, Mr. Bagnall.

THE "St. James's Gazette" says :—We are not surprised to hear that British merchants have not been entirely reassured by Lord Lansdowne's statement on the Contraband Question. The owners of the "Calchas," writing to the "Times," confess their unreadiness to accept the understanding with the Russian Government as an incentive to trade without further anxiety. They complain that the Government abstain from informing shipowners as to whether they may rely upon their protection while engaging in legitimate business on the high seas. As long as that information is withheld no number of understandings with the predatory Russian will persuade British shipowners that all is well. If German merchants do not share our anxiety it is to be feared that, as the owners of the "Calchas" point out, they have less reason for disturbance. There is something, too, in the remark of the "Morning Post" :—Strange are the effects of the false perspective which caused the British Government to ignore outrages against out merchant service in the Pacific which were just as unpardonable as the murders perpetrated by the Baltic Fleet in the North Sea, for no other reason than this—that it is a long way to the waters of the Pacific. Had a prompt reckoning for those first outrages been immediately required, it is highly improbable that the North Sea fishermen would have been molested.

IT is curious to see what a long way a hundred rupees will sometimes go in this country. A case in the Ghazipur Judge's Court recently shows that, in certain circumstances, it is capable of procuring a bride, a criminal conspiracy, and several years' penal servitude. The story opens with an elderly Brahman, anxious to marry his son, a sepoy in the Army, and an old woman of the Mallah caste, desirous of entering upon the business of a Matrimonial Agency. Apparently not having on her books the article required, the dame cast her eyes on a young Kurmi girl who was living under the guardianship of an uncle, and, having found four friends who entered into the spirit of the thing, had her kidnapped. She then represented to her client that she had heard of an elderly Brahman with a marriageable niece on his hands who, not wishing to be troubled with the forms and ceremonies of a wedding, would take Rs. 150 down and hand the girl over. The prospective father-in-law, though delighted with the arrangement, suspected that the needy Brahman might be open to an offer, and, after discussing the matter with the supposed uncle, succeeded in getting the price lowered to Rs. 100. The bargain was struck, the damsel handed over, and the marriage took place. Unfortunately a year afterwards she took into her head to escape to her real uncle's house, and so the whole story came out, with the result that the five confederates have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment apiece. The moral would seem to be that match-makers who take short cuts through the law should see that the young persons they place in life are made thoroughly happy.

WAR IN EDEN.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

[BY AN OLD RESIDENT.]

THE ordinary newspaper reader who endeavours intelligently to follow the progress of the struggle in the Far East is confronted with one very material difficulty at the outset. This is an entire ignorance of the natural scenery which the men of the contending armies have gazed upon day by day with eyes, doubtless, in which admiration for surpassing natural beauty is banished by an anxious speculation as to what each wooded ridge or bowery valley may bring to birth in the shape of flying shrapnel or rifle fire.

It will greatly help to an understanding of the fighting if, for a moment, we can place ourselves in imagination amid the hills and valleys over which the opposing armies have been manœuvring. Could we ascend in a balloon straight above the railway between Mukden and Liao-yang, to the eastward, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," our gaze would fall upon a tumbled sea of ranges and spurs sinking into a calm expanse to the westward, where it is streaked by rivers arching to the south-west, and innumerable streams. In early September the intervening tracts, hirsute with millet crops, are spangled with lagoons swarming with water fowl, and patched with wooded oases concealing large and populous hamlets as far as the eye can reach to the north, and westward to the Mongolian frontier. Fortunate, indeed, have been the inhabitants of this region amidst their marshy surroundings, which have preserved them from the devastation of war, now consuming their unhappy friends to the eastward.

That is a bird's-eye view of the two contrasted halves of Manchuria within the area of operations. Let us now descend eastward of the railway into the beautiful mazes of hill and valley, ever swelling from the gentler declivities on the Hun-ho into sterner, into more tumultous masses to the south and east, towards the Motien-ling and the Korean frontier.

Eastward of Liao-yang the hills are tossed into lofty and rugged peaks and ridges, shrouded with patches of forest and dense, almost impenetrable, undergrowth. One moment we may be pushing along a magnificent ravine, traversed by a mountain stream—where beautiful rocks of blue and white limestone are cragged above us, hung with gorgeous masses of iris, bluebells, and great yellow daisies—the next the track heaves us upon some mountain summit from which a view of spacious grandeur bursts upon us. In endless succession, like the ranks of a giant army, range beyond range fades away into the sunlit distance, the colouring softened and toned by the deep air spaces which lie between us.

It was into this rugged stronghold of nature that Kuropatkin led his fated legions, attempting to reach Kuroki's eastern flank with the bulk of his forces; before which the wily Samurai, retiring, drew his foe ever deeper into the southern masses, until, suddenly turning, he launched his highland army from every winding gorge and valley upon his soon bewildered foe.

One of the most interesting features of the country especially a few miles to the south of Mukden, is that it constantly reminds one of England. If of less grandeur than the south-eastern region it is enchantingly beautiful. Amidst the woodlands, the trees, which meet the eye on every side, are those with which every Englishman is familiar, the oak, the birch, the ash with the fir, cedar and even the poplar mingled with a plentiful growth of hazel, while in some of the valleys the mistletoe grows in profusion.

Peaceful little valleys open before us, with avenues of magnificent elms and willow-shaded streams. If an English schoolboy were set down here in the autumn season he would hardly recognise any difference from his home surroundings. He would find hips and haws and hazel nuts, as many as he cared to gather, while the songs of the birds would be all around him to deepen the illusion.

You may ride through woodlands with glassy glades spangled with myriads of flowers, or up on to hillsides, snow-white with the lily-of-the-valley, of which you will discover five different kinds. Masses of maidenhair are curtaining the rocks with delicate green, and anon clouds of sweet yellow lilies, which the Jesuit Fathers told of two hundred years ago. Further on great crimson cypripediums and anemones meet us on our way, with syringas, and the familiar blossoms of the dog violet and marsh marigold.

In these hills and vales, now filled with slaughter and the thunder of war, amidst ever-changing views of torrents and fountains, a varied and abounding vegetation, before the war might have been seen herds of black cattle grazing on all the hillsides, goats perched on the overhanging crags, and in the lower regions hundreds of well-built little hamlets, with a surrounding plentitude of horses, asses, and sheep, plump fowls, ducks and geese, like country places in England, or farmsteadings in Scotland.

And so it has come about that a hell of death and destruction has been let loose in this fair Eden, amidst which the prosperous little hamlets and farmsteads have been sinking in blazing, battered ruins to the ground, their produce destroyed by the onset of armed multitudes, and the devastating rush of field artillery The wretched inhabitants have either clung to their ruined homes in passive despair falling victims, many of them, to the havoc of the struggle, or have fled to caves and holes in the rocks, whence they have issued now and again, when the storm of battle has swept past them to glean something from the wreck of their crops and household belongings. Their fate in the winter which is now beginning is terrible to contemplate.

It is important to note that there are about six weeks of spring, five months of summer, and about four of regular winter. The crops, which come up and ripen in a short time, are generally safely garnered by October. Winter usually begins with a storm or two of snow, after which the weather clears, and hard, dry frost sets in, which continues, with an occasional fall of snow, till the sun begins to assert itself once more.

At ordinary times, with plenty of warm clothing, and snug quarters to retire to at night, despite the severity of the atmosphere, the winter is enjoyable. Moreover, the country can be passed over in all directions, marsh, lake, and river no longer presenting any obstacles whatever to foot or wheeled traffic. This transformation must, of course, exercise considerable effect on the winter operations of the contending armies. For the numerous rivers and streams, intersecting the theatre of war, will cease to prevent such tactical obstacles to the passage of troops as hitherto. Neither pontoons nor trestle bridges will any longer be required, and if the Russians are compelled to act on the defensive, they will find no further aid from these valuable impediment to the progress of an attack.

Movements, also, in attack and defence can be made with far greater rapidity. In summer, when tho ground and roads are soft and pulpy, the pace of all wheeled vehicles, upon which the speed of an army's movements must depend, is necessarily slow. But in winter, when the ground is frozen, and has been worn down, the track are almost as smooth as an asphalt roadway in London, and the rough, slow-going country carts, even when laden, can do their thirty miles a day easily, at a good five or six miles an hour. Artillery and wagons, if necessary, will be able to beat this, and cavalry movements will be greatly accelerated and their scope very largely widened.

As the country is of two kinds, to the east and west of the railway, the climate is likewise modified. Among the hills the extremes are not quite so severe. But as in the flat western plain the ground, hardened by the sun in summer, reflects back its rays, so in winter it radiates the cold, and any force operating here will be considerably worse off than their comrades in the mountains, although their proximity to the Chinese border will enable them to obtain furs in plenty.

Terrible as is now the desolution and misery which are being wrought in this fair and fertile country, the day must dawn when the return of peace will once more enable nature and man to unite their mutual efforts in the work of restoration. And with the removal of the impending incubus of Russian monopoly, the commercial and mineral development of this Far Eastern Eden, when open to the trade of all nations, will surpass belief. In that day the world will recognise the full measure of the debt it owes to the valour and resolution of Japan.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

A JAPANESE PROTEST.

BALTIC FLEET'S PROGRESS.

SAILORS RIOT AT SEVASTOPOL.

PORT ARTHUR ATTACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Russian infantry, early yesterday morning, made a series of attacks on the Japanese outposts and were repulsed. Their artillery simultaneously bombarded the Shaho railway bridge which, however, was not damaged.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Two battleships, three cruisers and nine transports of the Baltic fleet anchored for the night in the Bitter Lakes.

Seven destroyers have arrived at Suez.

The nine transports were subsequently ordered to proceed to Suez immediately. While the Squadron was passing the Canal, the men were stationed at their guns and torpedo tubes. The anchorage at Suez is patrolled by Police.

The rest of the Russian fleet has arrived at Suez and exchanged salutes with H. M. S. Hermione.

Serious riots have taken place among the sailors in barracks at Sevastopol. The causes are obscure, but seditious proclamations have been found in the men's effects.

The sailors wrecked their own quarters and also those of the officers belonging to the naval divisions who refused to join them.

The pickets fired on the rioters, wounding many of them. Order was eventually restored.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the text of the Convention embodies the draft with slight modifications. There has never been any serious divergence of views during the negotiations and the discussions have been most amicable.

The Japanese Legation positively denies the purchase of coals mentioned on the 23rd instant.

The Russian destroyers have been ordered to leave Suez, the 24 hours' limit having elapsed. The fleet is not allowed to coal and expects to sail to-morrow morning.

The Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg has confirmed the confiscation of the British steamer Cheltenham.

Reuter understands that the shipments of British coal for Russia and the supplying of munitions from British firms have excited much painful feeling among the Japanese who have pointed out that the subjects of Japan's ally are materially assisting Russia.

Baron Sayematsu, being interviewed regarding the matter, said he was of opinion that Great Britain, ought to do something to prevent the continuance of this situation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that a general attack on Port Arthur is progressing, and results are not known.

Generals Nakamura and Saito, leading specially trained bodies of Japanese swordsmen, charged into the Russian forts and engaged the enemy in a hand to hand sanguinary encounter.

The results of the charge are not known.

The Baltic squadron escorted by Egyptian coast guard cruisers left Suez after coaling from the transports.

THE RUSSIAN GENERALS AND THEIR MEN.

Public attention at St. Petersburg, is concentrated on Port Arthur, and many details are being published regarding the gallant soldiers who are conducting the defence. General Fock is described as being most beloved by the troops, who say "Our Fock is always to the fore." His presence at the head of the troops, encourages the men. According to the "Vostotchni Viestnik," General Stoessel was not present at the defence of the Kin chau positions. As for General Fock, he had to be compelled to come away. He almost wept on seeing that the day was lost after such a short struggle. After retiring on the positions near the Wolf mountains General Fock did not again leave them. He underwent the same privations as the men. The soldiers have reason to love their General, who enters into all their needs, and does not allow the smallest injustice to be done to them. General Kondratenko enjoys the full confidence of his officers who appreciate his military talent. He is a good strategist, always prudent and alert. Nothing escapes him, and no one knows better than he does how to handle his troops according to the requirements of situation. He is also very inventive. General Stoessel has already remarked on this several times in his despatches. General Kondratenko enjoys not only the sympathy of military men, but is also much beloved by the peaceful inhabatants, whom he treats well.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND REFORM.

Tsar and the Zemstvos.

A DEPUTATION RECEIVED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

A deputation of prominent Zemstvos, escorted by Prince Mirski, to-day submitted to the Tsar at his Majesty's invitation the Resolutions mentioned on the 21st inst.

The Tsar asked the deputation many questions, and his attitude was sympathetic.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

Increase of Expenditure.

NEW TYPES OF VESSELS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The German Navy Estimates show an increase of about 16½ million marks.

The new constructions include a river gunboat for Asia and a mine laying steamer, the construction of which is the fruit of the lessons learnt in the Russo-Japanese War.

A special mining detachment is also to be formed.

ADOLF BECK'S WRONGS.

Police Absolved.

HOME OFFICE REFORM.

The Committee of Inquiry, appointed to enquire into the Adolf Beck case, have issued their report which absolves the police prosecution from all imputations, condemns the judge's ruling against the admissibility of evidence and strongly recommends that the legal elements of the Home Office should be reinforced.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

The Territorial System.

AN EARLY INTRODUCTION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Mr. Arnold Forster, in reply to a letter from a correspondent, says that the establishment of battalions according to the territorial system begins at an early date, but the change is of such magnitude that it cannot be thoroughly effected in a short time.

MR. BRODRICK'S DEFENCE.

His Regime at the War Office.

Mr. Brodrick speaking at Haselmere, said that during his administration of the War Office, you might search every public record without finding one word of Lord Roberts or Lord Kitchener complaining of the way they had been treated by the War Office.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails, of the 12th instant, arrived at Brindisi on the 24th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General A. G. F. Browne assumed command of the Grahwal Brigade on the 21st instant on transfer from the Mandalay District.

The Championship matches were concluded at the Meerut Rifle Meeting on Thursday. Lieutenant F. E. Cole, N. W. R. Volunteers, secured the Championship of the British Army, with a score of 216 points, or 4·40 per shot, and the Championship of the Indian Army was won by Subadar Rudarnarain Nagarkoti, 21st Gurkhas, who made 217 points. Major W. B. Wallace, Suffolk Regiment, won the All-Comers' Championship; Volunteer Moffati, 2nd Bombay Baroda and C. I. Railway Volunteers, that for Volunteers; and Lance-Corporal O'Brien, South Wales Borderers, that for the British Army.

Major-General J. Stratford Collins, Inspector General of Volunteers in India, accompanied by Captain C. E. Koebel, Brigade-Major to Inspector General of Volunteers in India, will visit the Volunteer Forces at the following stations:—3rd Calcutta V. R., Calcutta, on the 2nd December; 1st Calcutta V. R., Calcutta, on the 3rd December; Bombay Volunteer Artillery Poona V. R., Poona, on the 6th December; G. I. P. Railway V. R. Camp, Dhond, on the 7th December; E. I Railway V. R., Nagpore V. R., and G. I. P. Railway V. R., Jubbulpore, on the 9th December; Behar Light Horse Camp, Mozafferpore, on the 10th December; Eastern Bengal V. R., and Assam Bengal Railway V. R., Chittagong, on the 13th December; Assam Bengal Railway V. R., Badarpur, on the 14th December; Assam Bengal Railway V. R., Nazira, on the 15th December; Reserve Assam Valley Light Horse, Margherit, on the 15th December; Assam Valley Light Horse, Dum Dum, on the 16th December; Assam Valley Light Horse, Panitola, on the 17th December; Assam Valley Light Horse, Dibrugarh, on the 17th December; Assam Bengal Railway V. R., Laksam, on the 20th December; Assam Bengal Railway V. R., Chandpur, on the 20th December; Eastern Bengal V. R., Chandpur, on the 20th December; and Eastern Bengal V. R., Dacca, on the 20th December.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 26.

Captain C B Bradshaw, 9th Gurkhas from England.
Captain S deV Julius, Staff from England.
Lieut. G A Jamison 16th Cavalry from England.
Major H M Earle, I M Service from England.
Major H Kennedy, 23rd Cavalry from England.
Lieut. F R Teesdale, 25th Cavalry from England.
Captain G A McWalters, 81st Pioneers from England.
Lieut.-General Sir C Egerton, Staff from England.
Captain R G Munn, Staff from England.
Captain T T Gresson, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment from England.
Major M Walker, Royal Artillery from England.
Lieut.-Colonel G S Hogge, 113th Infantry from England.
Major W P Anderson, 3rd Brahmans, from Bansa Duar.
Major S. Geoghegan 74th Punjabis, from Saugor.
Major E. R. Gordon, 9th Lancers, from Rawal Pindi.
Major C N C Wimberley, I M Service, from Fort Lockhart.
Major H L Richardson, 14th Sikhs, from Mooltan.
Lieut-Col L E Cooper, 57th Rifles, from Malakand.
Captain B J Fagan, 63rd Punjab Light Infantry from Vizianagram.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 26.

Major W P Anderson, 3rd Brahmans to England.
Major E R Gordon, 9th Lancers to England.
Major H L Richardson, 14th Sikhs to England.
Major C N C Wimberley, I M Service to England.
Major G W Richards, S and T Corps to England.
Lieut.-Colonel L E Cooper, 57th Rifles to England.
2nd-Lieut C H Turner, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regt to England.
Major H F Vanderzee, Royal Artillery to England
Captain B J Fagan, 63rd Punjab Light Infantry to England.
Lieut P W Burrows, 25th Cavalry to England.
Captain C R Bradshaw, 9th Gurkhas, to Lansdown.
Captain S Dev Julius, Staff, to Delhi.
Major H M Earle, I M Service, to Dharam Sala.
Major H Kennedy, 23rd Cavalry, to Nowshera.
Captain F G Richards, R A M Corps, to Mhow.

THE INDIAN REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The preliminary accounts of receipts and disbursements of the Government of India for the first six months of 1904-05 is published in the "Gazette of India." It shows that Sir Edward Law's cautious forecast of decreased revenue during the current year from Opium and the Mint have been so far only very partially fulfilled, Opium, indeed, showing a further improvement upon the total of the corresponding six months of last year; while the Mint has only a decrease of four lakhs. On the other hand large increases upon even the bumper totals of 1903-04 are recorded under the important headings of Land Revenue, Salt, Stamps, Excise and Customs. The expenditure has continued to increase, but not to the same extent as the revenue has been expanding.

The financial position of the Government of India is thus even stronger than was anticipated last March, Railways alone contributing an increase of one and a half crores to the resources.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The preliminary account published of receipts and disbursements of the Government of India for the first six months of the official year 1904-05 shows total receipts of sixty-two crores against fifty-six crores in the same period last year, and a total disbursement of sixty-two crores against sixty-one crores last year. Land Revenue, Opium, Salt, Stamps, Customs and Railway, all show increased receipts. On the expenditure side, the only large increase is under the heading of Army Services, on which nine crores séventy-seven lakhs were spent against eight crores eighty seven lakhs in 1903-04.

THE KABUL MISSION.

ON THE ROAD.

The Kabul Mission under Mr. Dane marched through the Khyber Pass yesterday and has halted to-day at Landikotal. The entire party proceeds to Dhakka in Afghanistan to-morrow.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Post Office authorities notify that postal articles for the members of the Kabul Mission should be addressed via Peshawar without the addition of any other locality.

THE AFGHAN MISSION TO CALCUTTA.

The "Indian Daily News" hears from the frontier that Sirdar Inayutully Khan, the son of the Amir, leaves Kabul early next month and arrives in Calcutta in the last week of December.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMIR.

VICEROY'S CAMP, AVANTIPUR, Nov. 26.

An early start was made yesterday for the Khrurukh shoot. Owing probably to the recent bad weather and snow the beats proved nearly blank. The Viceroy shot a stag. One large boar was also secured.

Khru was left at 8 a.m., to-day for the afternoon beat at Traal. This shoot also proved empty.

The camp is most picturesque. It is pitched at the foot of the mountains overlooking the Kashmir valley and the view of the snowy Pir and the Punjab range opposite is very fine. The Maharajah's officials have taken infinite trouble over the three shooting camps at Dachigam Khuru and Traal and the Viceroy has been much pleased.

We leave to-morrow for Srinagar en route for Rawalpindi.

ENTERTAINMENT AT IGATPURI.

A VERY enjoyable concert and entertainment was given on Nov. 21st, at the Railway Institute, in aid of the Funds of St. Matthias Church, by the Igatpuri Amateur Company, and there was a very good attendance of local residents. The programme was in three parts, the first consisting of songs, all of which were well rendered, the second of a sparkling performance by Christy Minstrels, and the third part consisted of the well-known farce "Box and Cox" in which the characters were well sustained by Messrs Ashdown, Collett and Miss Farr. The greatest credit is due to every one in the large Company, for the spirited way in which each helped to make the evening a gratifying success, and to Mr. Maynard no small praise is due for his unsparing labour in organising and managing the performance. The net profits came to Rs. 101—which are to be devoted to the purchase of new hassocks for the Church. The programme was as follows:—

PART I.

Song	Pattern to the World	Mr Sanger.
Song	For Evermore	Mr Wilson.
Song	The Garden of Sleep	Mrs Glover Wright.
Song	For the Little Ones at Home	Mr Bertrand.
Song	Thoughts and Dreams	Mrs Maynard.
Song	Bedouin Love Song	Mr Welman.
Song	Selected	Mr Brown.
Song	It's Better to have Loved and Lost	Miss Williams.
Song	Don't Apologize	Mr Wade.
Song	Golden Love	Mrs Gurr.
Stump Speech		Mr Ellis

PART II.

MINSTRELS:

Bones, Mr Bertrand Tambo, Mr Maynard.

INTERLOCUTOR: MR. ELLIS.

Opening Chorus	Come where the Lillies bloom	Company.
Song	Sleep Ma Piccinny	Mr Bertrand.
Song	Gentleman be Seated	Mr Wolley, S.
Song	Everybody's Loved by Some one	Mr Ashdown.
Song	Massa's sent a Jelly-gram	Mr Maynard.
Song	Looping the Loop with Lucy	Mr Wade.
Song	Don't forget to write me Darling	Mr Sanger.
Song	Whistling Coon	Mr Bertrand.
Song	Lazy Daisy Maisy	Mr Jackson.
Song	The Belle of Honolulu	Mr Maynard.
Song	Swanee River	Mr Wilson.
Song	Goodbye Mignonette	Mr Welman.
Song	My Lady Love Goodbye	Mr. Collett.
Pianoforte Duet	Mocking Bird	Miss Austin. Miss Ashdown.

BOX AND COX.

John Box	(A Journeyman Printer)	Mr. Ashdown.
James Cox	(A Journeyman Hatter)	Mr Collett.
Mrs. Bouncer	(A Lodging House Keeper)	Miss Farr.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary notifies:—

The Right Honourable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston, in the County of Darby, in the Peerage of Ireland, P.C., G.C.T.E., is expected to arrive at Aden on or about the 5th December, 1904, and at Bombay on the 9th idem, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The resident at Aden will receive Lord Curzon with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval authorities, for the landing and reception of Lord Curzon at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon Lord Curzon throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta.

At the Railway stations at which halts for one hour and upwards are made for rest and refreshment, Lord Curzon will be met by one Civil and (if a Military station) one Military Officer only. There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform.

At stations between Bombay and Howrah, other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the attendance of officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

Upon Lord Curzon's arrival at the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform:—

The Commissioner of Burdwan.
One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.
The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff.
The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
The Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta.
The Sheriff of Calcutta.
The Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard of Hononr of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps will be drawn up at the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Infantry outside the station. The Calcutta Naval Volunteers will also furnish a Guard of Honour which will be drawn up on the Howrah Bridge.

Lord Curzon, attended by his personal staff, by the Secretaries to the Government of India, by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's carriages, escorted by the Body-Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse.

The Line of route will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the cortege appears upon the Howrah Bridge.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

Lord Curzon will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the grand staircase by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal attended by his personal staff.

All the Civil, Naval and Military Officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all non-official gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the grand staircase.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General attended by his personal staff and the Members of the Governor-General's Council, will receive Lord Curzon at the top of the grand staircase, and will conduct His Lordship to the Throne room.

The troops will then be withdrawn.

Full dress will be worn by Civil Naval and Military Officers, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

Lord Curzon will arrive at Howrah on Monday, he 12th December, 1904, at 9 a. m. (Calcutta time). The ceremonial to be observed on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India will be notified hereafter.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH, M.P. IN BOMBAY.

MEMBERS, of the Bombay Temperance Council and of the different temperance organisations assembled in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, on Saturday evening, to meet Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., President of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Society. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna took the chair, and there was a large attendance of members belonging to the different temperance orders. Mr. Samuel Smith on arrival was received by Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, President, and Mr. Gilder, Secretary, of the Bombay Temperance Council, and was introduced to the members of the different orders, with whom he shook hands. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, in addressing the meeting offered on behalf of the Council, and of the various temperance organisations, a hearty welcome to Mr. Samuel Smith, who, he said, had been doing excellent work, for the last forty years in connection with different movements. The excellent auto-biography, which had recently been published, gave a resume of the philanthropic work done by him in different directions, specially in regard to the temperances movements and the amelioration of the poor. After the death of the late lamented Mr. Caine, Mr. Samuel Smith, who had been the heart and soul of the temperance movements for a number of years, was unanimously elected President of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Society. It might be remembered that the Society itself took its birth in Sir. Samuel Smith's house in London in 1888, and whatever had been lost by the death of Mr. Caine, would be amply repaired by his able successor. The Bombay Temperance Council was the outcome of a suggestion made by Mr. Caine about the federation of the different temperance units scattered in the city. The Council was instituted and Mr. Caine himself delivered the inaugural address, when on his last visit to India 1896. The Council had been watching the administration of the excise department, and it was gratifying to say that Government had introduced several reforms in the administration of the excise laws of this Presidency on representations made by the Council from time to time. They submitted three memorials to Government, and though they had not gained all the points, the reply given was so encouraging as to lead the Council to hope that with fresh facts placed before them, Government would find its way to legislate for the prevention of sale of liquor to children under thirteen years of age, and the employment of barmaids. With regard to the Temperance Association, the speaker said the object of that body was to call forth and direct on enlightened public opinion in favour of temperance and against the liquor traffic.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha said however well founded their representations were, they absolutely fell flat on the ears of Government. The Government of India and the officials concerned would never move their fingers to stop the progress of liquor traffic. Therefore any progress, the Council could hope to make in temperance movements, it was in London itself and not in India.

Mr. Samuel Smith in the course of his reply said ever since he first visited India, forty-two years ago, he had taken great interest in Indian affairs and had tried his utmost to lift up the condition of the people of India, socially, morally, intellectually and from other points of view. It was brought to his knowledge that the way in which the liquor traffic was formed out and shops were allowed to be opened for the sale of strong drinks was most pernicious and calculated to do utmost harm to the people of India. The English people had the same complaint to make and had to fight the common enemy which was more, powerful in their country than in India. Whether in England or in India, they were all fighting for the same cause, and it was their wish and desire to make people of India more prosperous than they were. The climatic conditions of India were favourable to the cause of temperance movements, because people in a hot climate did not require stimulants, and were less liable to drinks than the people of England. But the latter generally used beer, which was much less harmful than distilled spirit, which was commonly drunk by the poor of this country. With regard to the steps taken by the Temperance Association, he said the people could do much more than Government. In India the tendency was to look to Government for reforms but in England such movements were carried through by educated public opinion. They, in India, should do the same thing. They, could enforce these reforms by religious teachings and moral suasion. In the midst of enormous subjects they had to deal with, he had very few opportunities to bring Indian matters before the Government. However, he had followed Indian questions for a number of years and helped them as far as he could. Since he visited India forty years ago, the City of Bombay had made marvellous progress. It had fine parades, fine buildings, a beautiful harbour and in fact it was one of the finest cities in the British Empire. Referring to the progress made by temperance among soldiers in the British Army, the speaker said Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and, in fact, all British Generals were great believers in temperance. The Japanese had proved to be the best soldiers. This was because they totally abstained from strong drinks, and were imbued with the sense of patriotism and public duty.

The Chairman, at the conclusion of the proceedings, decorated Mr. Samuel Smith with a floral wreath and presented him with a bouquet.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT COLABA.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

THE breezy uplands of Colaba were "en fete" on Friday and Saturday for the Artillery Athletic Sports. The preliminary and minor events were run off on Friday. On Saturday afternoon, the Officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery were "At Home" to a large number of friends, and their example was followed by the R. G. A. Sergeants' Mess, and the Rank and File. By the kind permission of Colonel Fearon and the officers of the 2nd Yorks, the band of that Battalion was in attendance and added to the gaiety by a fine selection of music, admirably played. The meeting produced many fine contests and was a brilliant success from a sporting and social point of view. The most noteworthy performance was that of Sergent Ashby of No. 60 Company R. G. A., who won eight events, all good performances of their kind, though some would have timed or measured better, had he not been reserving himself. He carried off the Championship prize, a silver watch presented by Major Nelson, Commanding R. A., Bombay. A new departure this year was a Company Championship Cup, which was won by No. 60 Company, R. G. A. Those who witnessed the Tug-of-War will long remember the struggle between the brawny teams who, victors and losers alike, upheld so worthily the honor of their respective Companies. It was fiercely contested from the very start. Fortune inclining alternately to either side, until a marvellous effort by the team of No. 77 Company, when on the verge of defeat (for they were in fact only eight inches from defeat) won the favours of the fickle goddess. The wild shouts of victory from their partisans, the sky already dimming with the failing light, and now suddenly darkened by hundreds of caps hurled into the air made a kodak mental picture not soon forgotten, while the members of both teams, utterly exhausted by a great pull of nearly ten minutes, were borne from the field by their comrades. The Boot and Prize Packet races, especially the latter, being glorified scrambles acted as a relief to the more serious events. The Relay race was a most interesting event. Teams of four competing from each Company. Another variation was caused by a most amusing troupe of mock policemen, Aunt Sallies and Mrs. Bill Bailey, who kept humour afloat unceasingly throughout the afternoon. The Clown of the Yorks was also much to the fore, seldom indeed does one see more excellent fooling. The many guests appeared well pleased and remained till after dark, whilst Mrs. Nelson gracefully distributed the prizes to the fortunate competitors. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for Major Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, and Major Tisdall. Details:—

FIRST DAY.

HIGH JUMP.—Sergeant Ashby, 60 Co 1; Gunner Lynan, 61 Co. 2; Gunner Leahy, 60 Co 3; won at 4 feet 11 inches.

CHILDREN'S RACE (Boys).—Matthew Anderson 1; Herbert Spanner 2; Bertie Ashby 3.

CHILDREN'S RACE (Girls).—Mary Barry 1; Katherine Clark 2; Beatrice Payne 3.

RELAY RACE HALF MILE.—Prizes presented by Capt Langhorne, four silver mounted pipes. Winning team No 77 Co.

This novel event produced a first class race, the fortunes of the teams altering at each stage.

VETERANS' RACE FOR SOLDIERS OVER 12 YEARS' SERVICE.—Sergeant Ashby 60 Co 1; Gunner Llewellyn 61 Co 2; C. O. M. S., Spanner 60 Co 3.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—Gunner Lynan 61 Co 1; Bombr Eltham 77 Co 2; Gunner Shaw 77 Co 3.

COMPANY AND MARINE LASCARS RACE.—Dawjee Ram 1; Kutwadin 2; Sewram Kari Ram 3.

STAFF SERGEANTS' RACE 120 YARDS.—Sergt Ashby 66 Co 1; Sergt Key 61 Co 2; Sergt Henry 60 Co 3.

Won in fine style, desperate struggle for second place. Prizes presented by Mrs. Nelson.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Sergeant Ashby 60 Co 1; Bombr Eltham 77 Co 2; Cpl McCheyne 77 Co 3.

Again Ashby's pace brought him to the front, and he won comfortably leaving the next two to race for second place.

SECOND DAY.

DRIBBLING FOOTBALL.—Bombr. Knight 77 Co 1 Gunner Powell 60 Co 2; Gr Jones 60 Co 3; A smartly contested event. Won in good style.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Sergt Ashby 60 Co 1; Bombr Eltham 77 Co 2; Gr Powell 60 Co 3; Won easily by 5 yards. A good struggle for second place.

LONG JUMP.—Sgt. Ashby 60 Co 1; Gunner Grealish 61 Co 2; Cpl. McCheyne 77 Co 3. Winning jump 18 feet 5 1-2 inches.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Sgt. Ashby 60 Co 1; Bombr Eltham 77 Co 2; Gr Powell 3. Won handsomely.

BOOT RACE, LASCARS.—Babu Sapkar 1; Dawjee Ram 2; Raoji Lal 3. In this event the competitors had to run 50 yards, pick their boots out of a heap and return with them on and laced up to the starting line. The merriment was enhanced by the return of many of the competitors with two right boots or two left properly laced up.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Sergt. Ashby 60 Co 1; Bombr. Eltham 77 Co 2; Bombr Knight 77 Co 3. A great race throughout between Ashby and Eltham, Won by inches after a punishing finish.

TUG-OF-WAR.—No. 77 Co versus No. 61 Co. This event produced a titanic struggle worth a many day's journey to see. Both teams, equally matched in weight and training, fought out the issue from the start. It was throughout a grand spectacle of genuine pluck and endurance. Won by No. 77 Co. Time 9 min. 50 secs.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE (Native troops).—Naik Aman Din 113th Infantry 1; Pte Noora Lal 104th Infantry 2; Pte Padam Singh 104th Infantry 3; A well deserved win.

SACK RACE.—Gr White 77 Co 1; Segt Ashby 60 Co 2; Gr Boyes 77 Co 3.

ONE MILE RACE, OPEN.—Pte Rhodes, Yorks 1; Sgt. Parker, Yorks 2; Pte. Faulkner, Yorks 3; Drew a field of nine. Faulkner cut out the running at first and soon killed half the field, but not being able to stay the pace was passed by Rhodes at the half way. The latter though gamely challenged by Parker was never headed and won a great race by two yards.

THE N. C. O's. RACE.—For prize packets created much amusement. The 40 competitors ran 50 yards and fell on to the prizes in a struggling mass, which was added to by the spectators when a cigar box burst and shed its fragrant contents on the maidan.

BOOT RACE FOR R. G. A.—Gr. Slade 77 Co 1; Gr. Dawson 60 Co 2; "Mrs. Bailey" and Gr. Devlin tied for third place. This event also caused much fun, heightened by Mrs. Bill Bailey's lady-like exhibition. There has been nothing like it since the Prophet Elijah on foot beat King Ahab in his four H. P. motor.

BAND RACE—Bandsman Lallor, Yorks 1; Bandsman Smith, Yorks 2; T Donnason, Yorks 3.

THE COMPANY CHAMPIONSHIP CUP—Presented by Messrs Boyce and Co. Won by No. 60 Company R. G. A.

CHAMPION ATHLETE—Sergeant Ashby. Prize a silver watch presented By Major H. S. Nelson R. G. A.

GAMBLING IN THE HARBOUR.

IS A BOAT A PLACE?

AT the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Williams charged Jusuf Ali and thirteen others with gaming, on Thursday last. Inspector Meyers appeared to prosecute, while the accused were defended by Messrs. Shapur Spencer, pleader, and C. Setalwad, barrister. It appeared that for some time past the Harbour Police had been on the track of a gang of notorious gamblers who realising the unsafety of carrying on their malpractices within the sphere of the Bombay Police struck on a new idea of gaming on the sea. They hired a boat and set sail for Uran. Police officers in disguise followed them and they too hired a boat and went after them, keeping themselves at a safe distance while watching the accused through binoculars. The accused, however, suspected they were being watched and from Uran made for Pir Pao. There too they found the police officers after them and then made for Tank Bunder. Here they were caught red-handed in their game and were arrested.

The defence was that a boat ceased to be a public place when once hired by them, and therefore the prosecution could not lead. The Magistrate adjourned the case to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear.

LORD KITCHENER has arrived on the Chindwin from Manipur and proceeds a few days hence to Myitkina.

THE recommendations of the Government of India in the matter of honours and rewards for the Force employed in Tibet are being sent to the Home authorities for approval.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

THE RISE IN PRICES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

MESSRS. NEILL BROTHERS, whose recent publication of Mr. Henry Neill's estimate of the American crop aroused a good deal of interest, have issued a circular from which it appears that Mr. Neill, "feels unabated confidence in his and our 12 millions." Other friends of Messrs. Neill, "though constitutionally less sanguine than he, yet all recognise that the present is to be absolutely a record crop." Mr. Soady, however, prefers to stand by a minimum of 11,500,000 bales. The question is essentially whether the general yield per acre will be again under the average of recent years, or whether, as Messrs. Neill believe, with weather and conditions exceptionally good, there will be a reversion to a higher rate of yield. The fresh material brought into the discussion is the further movement and the report of the ginning returns up to October 18. "The total net increase in all the States of 73 per cent over last year is, of course, to a large extent due to the lateness of that crop and the earliness of this one. so that no mathematical conclusions can be drawn from these relative figures. If, however, we compare the present year's 6,418,000 bales ginned to 18th October with the corresponding figure of the early crop year, 1902, viz. 5,583,000 bales—counting round bales as half bales—we find an excess of nearly 13 per cent. This added to the early 1902-3 crop of 10,727,000, would give 12,121,000 bales for 1904-5, or somewhat more than our and Mr. Henry Neill's crop of 12,000,000 bales; and indeed it is very doubtful whether the ginning capacity of the entire country would be capable of turning out a larger quantity in the first seven weeks of the season, even if the crop were 20 millions, just as the railroad capacity can with great difficulty achieve the delivery of much over 5,00,000 bales per week consecutively for any considerable number of weeks. On the whole, therefore, it appears fair to consider this Census Bureau report as a substantial confirmation of the largest estimates yet published by any serious authority."

Messrs. Neill, in referring to the increase in the visible supply, give reasons for believing the invisible supply to be a very large one, and the whole trend of an interesting argument is, of course, decidedly bearish. It is a very curious suggestion, quoted from "a very intelligent Continental writer," that the estimate of the New York "Journal of Commerce," "taken as pointiing to a crop of only 10,860,000 bales," should really have been understood as indicating nearly twelve million bales, the point being that the "estimate of 7·3 per cent over last year probably refers not to the ultimate crop, but to the yield per acre." But is it possible to believe that this authority would permit such a misapprehension to continue?

The present conditions of the Egyptian market and the relative values of Egyptian and American cotton are attracting considerable attention. In some respects these conditions are quite abnormal. This is shown by a comparison of recent prices with those current at the beginning of the season. At the beginning of the season crop expectations ran as high as 7,000,000 cantars. Inasmuch as last season's crop of 6,508,947 cantars plus a carry-over of 69,000 cantars left a stock in Alexandria on the 31st August last of 409,000 cantars, despite profitable trade in Egyptian yarns, lower prices seemed inevitable. The trade acted accordingly, and contracted ahead for cotton very sparingly indeed. As the season developed crop conditions deteriorated and have continued to do so until quite well-informed houses no longer look for a larger crop than 6 1-4 million cantars and some even six million cantars. The holders and controllers of stocks in Egypt from the natives to the large financial institutions, have been unwilling sellers, with the result that Egyptian cotton has advanced both absolutely and in comparison with American. The advance is larger in the interior than in Alexandria, whilst that market in turn is well above the parity of the Liverpool market. It is obvious, therefore, that this market has stood and presently stands at a disadvantage for attracting stocks.

Now the spinning conditions in England as regards Egyptian cotton are the exact contrary to those which obtained last season, having become so very unsatisfactory that spindles are being turned from Egyptian on to American cotton, and mills newly built for the production of Egyptian yarn are similarly changing their intention in favour of American, more particularly in view of the brilliant prospects now enjoyed by spinners of that growth of cotton. The immediate prospects, therefore, are for a consumption of Egyptian cotton considerably less than that of last season. In due time, doubtless, the law of supply and demand will assert itself, and probably when Egypt endeavours to realise a considerable recession from present prices will ensue. Meantime the Liverpool market is interested in the fact that the high prices of Egyptian cotton have provoked a considerable line of "straddles"—by sale of Egyptian and purchase of American cotton,—an operation which so far has proved unprofitable by the continuous widening of Egyptian from American cotton. As concerns "near" cotton, this disparity is more pronounced on the one side by the decline in American on the favourable crop promise and rapid accumulation of stock here, and on the other by the extreme scarcity of tenderable Egyptian cotton in the market. In view of the speculative sentiment pervading Egypt just now it is doubtful if the disparity has yet reached its extremity, although it is hoped that for the sake of the Egyptian section of the spinning trade, now comparatively unfavourably situated, the Egyptian markets may soon be restored to normal and non-speculative conditions.

The cheerfulness which was unquestionably elicited by the Board of Trade accounts relating to our over-seas trade during September will not be increased generally by the returns for October, however, satisfactory the figures may appear from the standpoint of Lancashire cotton spinners and manufacturers of cotton piece goods. The noteworthy feature of the September accounts was that they seemed to strengthen the favourable symptoms of August with reference to reviving demand for commodities of British production, and to demonstrate the continuance of our competitive strength in over-seas markets. The cheerful sentiments induced was—rightly or wrongly—largely due to the fact that a decline in the declared value of our imports generally and an increase in the declared value of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures were shown. We need not, for doctrinal reasons, blink this fact; the increases on the import side of the account were becoming too monotonous, especially when coincident with declines on the export side, and, if only as an indication that the prices paid for raw materials and part manufactures received from abroad were falling while our shipments of finished articles were holding their own, the diminution of the apparent debit balance against us was recognised as a not unhealthy feature.

During October, however, this tendency has seemingly been reversed. The declared value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise once more shows an increase, the advance being no less than £1,759,637 as against October, 1903, and £2,663,495 as against October, 1902; while the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month shows a decrease of £417,493 as against October, 1903, and again of only £308,856 as against 1902. Moreover, the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise—in other words our handling trade—show a decrease in value to the extent of £720,084 as against October, 1903, with an increase of only £3,033 as against 1902. Allowing, however, for this apparenly renewed turn of the apparent balances of trade against us, we must point out that the declared value of the imports for the expired ten months of the current year still shows an increase of £5,970,789, as against the correspondng period in-

1903, and an increase of £12,166,097 as against the similar ten months of 1902; and that the exports of British and Irish productions and manufactures show an increase of aggregate value to the extent of £3,392,490 as against the ten months of 1903, and an increase of £11,996,973 as against the corresponding period of 1902. The latter increases, when the shipping charges and other elements in the adjustment of international balances are taken into account, may be regarded as fairly equivalent to the increases in the imports. On the other hand, the handling trade certainly does not seem as satisfactory as might be wished, the October deficiency in the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise having raised the shortcoming for the ten months to £762,751 as against last year. There is, however, still an increase of £3,161,551 as against the corresponding ten months of 1902.

The slow upward movement in the prices of commodities, which has been uninterrupted month by month since June, was continued in October. Mr. Sauerbeck's mean index number for last month is 71. At the close of December it was 70,falling thence with little variation to 69 4 in June. In October, 1903, the figure was 69. Within the last twelve months, therefore, the advance has been 2 points, or at the rate of nearly 3 per cent. The index numbers of the two great groups—food and raw manufacturing materials—exhibited the same upward tendency during October, but in the former case it is insignificant, and is due almost entirely to the recent increase in the prices of sugar, brought about by an anticipated falling off this year of approximately 1,000,000 tons in the production of the beetroot product. Among the raw materials which have risen are pig iron, cooper, and read, but there was also a slight stiffening last month in the prices of coal in certain districts. On the whole the upward movement of prices since June is important not so much because of its extent, which is not remarkable, but because of its continuity,and because it synchronises with other evidences of reviving confidence and growing activity in the commercial markets.

A company called the Magnesite Mines of South Africa has recently been formed at Pretoria, with a nominal capital of £200,000, to develop a newly discovered mine of the very rare mineral known as "Magnesite." The mine is situated in the Barberton district, and is reputed to be very rich, and great things are hoped from it. It is said that when in full working order it will give employment to 2,000 people, but the grounds for this estimate do not seem at present to be very clearly established. The really pure magnesite (none of which has ever come into the market) ought to contain 47·4 per cent. of magnesia and 52·6 of carbonic acid. The nearest approach to absolute purity is represented by the analysis of the Gracian magnesite, which reads as follows: Magnesia 46.3 per cent, carbonic acid 51·3 per cent. The Transvaal magnesite, however, is said to run this very close with magnesia 46·44 and carbonic acid 49·66. The Austrian figures are magnesia 44·06 and carbonic acid 48·02, and for California, the only other place where magnesite is found in any great quantity, the figures are magnesia 44·58 and carbonic acid 49·00. According to the reports from the engineer the largest vein is 2,000 feet long by 200 feet wide, proved down to 300 feet. Calculated on this basis the deposits would be about one million tons. Magnesite can be used for lining every kind of metallurgical furnace, and is of special value in the steel industry and in electric and gas generating furnaces. It can also be used as a substitute for plaster of Paris and Portland cement. For practically all purposes magnesite has to be calcinated, that is to say, the magnesite is reduced to a powder by great heat; then the carbonic acid is driven off, leaving the oxide of magnesium, otherwise known as magnesia. Development work has already commenced on the mine, and the present staff consists of the works manager, eight white men, and 100 or more natives. The development of these magnesite mines will be watched with great interest, marking as it does an entirely new departure in the industries of the Transvaal.

The announcement some time ago that Russian wheat had been offered on the New York Produce Exchange for sale locally was treated more or less as a joke at the time by the members of the trade, although it served to bring home to them the tremendous difference between the price at which Russian and American wheat could be purchased abroad. Now, however, comes the announcement in all seriousness that the Dunlop Flouring Mills of Richmond, Va., are about to bond one of their mills and manufacture Russian wheat into flour for export under the existing drawback arrangements. It is claimed that Russian wheat can be delivered at Newport News at dols.1·05 per bushel, as against dols. 1·26 to dols. 1·30 for No. 2 red winter wheat; and further that it possesses a milling value of at least 5 cents a bushel more than the domestic wheat. That is to say that a bushel of Russian wheat costing, with the duty of 25 cents. dols. 1·30, possesses the same milling value as a quantity of No. 2 red winter wheat costing from dols. 1·31 to dols. 1·35. Under these circumstances it can be seen that Russian wheat could really be imported and used for domestic milling purposes without the drawback, but, with it becomes very much cheaper than American wheat. It is difficult to see, however, how American millers can hope to compete with English millers for the English trade by importing Russian wheat, unless they are prepared to run their mills at a loss. It has been suggested that they might be willing to do this under certain circumstances in order to retain their clients abroad until such time as the supply of domestic wheat becomes once more abundant.

A SUIT AGAINST MILL AGENTS.

APPEAL IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the Bombay High Court on Saturday, delivered judgment in the case of Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company against Luxmishanker Devshanker, upon the further evidence which he had recorded by order of the Appeal Court. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. P. J. Padshaw, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the Company, the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. L. M. Wadia and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Mr. K. B. Mehta, appeared for the first defendant and respondent.

The appeal was filed by the Company against the judgment of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who, in September, 1903, dismissed the suit in which they sued Luxmishanker Devshanker and S. C. Miranda to recover Rs. 1,01,541, being the amount alleged to have been improperly received by them as agents of the mill. Mr. Justice Tyebjee held that there was not a shadow of evidence of any fraud perpetuated by the defendant; and that the latter had proved to the entire satisfaction of the Court that they had paid the various sums, which the Company charged as fictitious. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs. The appeal of the Company was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batty, who altered the decree of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, and gave judgment for the Company for Rs. 43 000, and odd as against the first defendant and dismissed the suit as against the second defendant Miranda. Their Lordships held that the set-off claimed by the first defendant to the amount of Rs. 57,930, although no issue was raised about it in the Lower Court, could be gone into; and remanded its consideration to the Lower Court on the following issues:—Whether the defendant Luxmishanker lent to the plaintiff Company at different times, the sum of Rs. 57 930, or any other sum? How much was due to Luxmishanker from the Company in respect thereof? Is Luxmishanker entitled to set off the same or other sum, and for what sum judgment should be pronounced in respect thereof? Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in giving his judgment on the further evidence recorded by him, held that Luxmishanker was entitled to the whole amount of the set-off claimed by him and ordered the papers to be sent back to the Appeal Court with his decree. His Lordship, at the same time expressed his regret for the short judgment he had delivered in the case in the first instance, and which as remarked by the Chief Justice, had caused inconvenience to the Appeal Court.

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HOW THE BURMESE SWEAR.

STRANGE OATHS IN THE LAW COURTS.

As is well-known perjury is rife in the courts of Burma generally, and in Rangoon in particular. Rangoon is a Babel with, as the Burmese express it, one hundred and one different races, ellbowing one another in its streets. Some of the creeds are, of course, vastly different and several forms of oath are necessary. No Oriental, unless he be a Christian, will swear on the Bible, or, if obliged to do so, will consider himself bound to tell the truth, so that many forms of oath-taking, in keeping with the different creeds of witnesses, had to be resorted to; and it may be said in passing, that these oaths do not very much impress those that take them. A proper form of oath for Burmese witnesses did not exist and its want was keenly felt. The Burman will not hesitate to tell the most flagrant lie and stick to it if he thinks it to his interest to do so, or if he be paid for it. This question of an oath was long discussed in the vernacular papers, and Government, apparently after much consideration, has published in the Burmese edition of the "Burma Gazette" a formula of oath to be administered to all Burmese Buddhists in future. The oath is a most curious one, and one which every staunch Buddhist will refuse to take. It is very extraordinary effort of imagination; it was meant to be solemn, no doubt, but it is highly ridiculous. Its principal defect is that it is not Buddhist; it is a queer admixture of Buddhism, Brahmanism and Shamanism, and most of the statements therein will be perfectly unintelligible to nine Burmans out of ten, and the tenth will not care a jot for more than half its contents. Before pointing out the incongruities, let us translate the text of this document.

The following then is the Burmese oath for the future in the Courts of law: "I. Honour be to Him, the Holy, the Blessed, the Perfectly Enlightened One. Let the three classes of Buddhas, as numerous as the sands of the Ganges, who, through incalculable ages have practised the Ten Virtues; whose knowledge, energy and faith have illumined the world; who have found out that there is suffering, a cause to suffering, that suffering can be suppressed, that we must know the right way to the suppression of suffering; let all these Buddhas always watch over me. Let Candi, Paramisva, Maliapinnay and Goramanta watch over me. Let the Guardian Nat of the Buddha's Religion, let the Guardian Nat of the three Vedas, let the four Lokapalas, the guardians of the earth's four quarters, watch over me. Let the Dryads and Naiads, the Nats that dwell in the sky; the Nat guardian of the country and of the town watch over me. 2. I will tell the truth. But if I do not, let the Nat that watches over the Supreme Buddha adorned with the performance of the Ten Virtues during Aeons, kill and destroy me. 3. Let me, if an untruth pass my lips, be annihilated by the Nat that watches over the eight measures of the Buddha's relics, over his forty small teeth and his four small ones, as well as over his two shoulder bones. 4. If I do tell a lie let the Nat who guards the relics of Sariputra who sat at the right hand of the Buddha, of Moggatana who sat at his left who also guards the relics of the eighty principal Disciples, kill and pulverise me. 5. Let me be killed also by that Nat whose duty it is to watch over the Tripitakas which comprise the five books of the Discipline, the three books of the Suttas or Discourses, and the seven books of Metaphysics. 6. May I be, if I lie, destroyed by the Nat who watches over the period of five thousand years during which the religion of the Buddha is to endure. 7. Let me fall into the hands of the powerful Nat, the guardian of the four Great Islands, to wit, Yambudipa, the Southern Island, Oparagoyana, the Western Island, Uttanakuru, that of the North, and Prubbavideho, the Isle of the East; and whose watch also extends over the two thousand smaller islands that surround the four great ones. 8. May I be killed by the guardian Nat of the three Vedas: the Rig Veda, Yajur Veda and Sama Veda, with the Atharva Veda as a fourth. 9. If an untruth passes my lips, may all the Nats that live in lakes, ponds and brooks, and the Nats of the five great rivers of India, to wit, the Ganges, Jumna, Actravati, Mahi and Sarabhu, destroy me. 10 May I be visited with death by the Himalaya Nats, the Demons, the Ghost, and even by Vishnu. 11. May I be annihilated by Assamukhi, Candi, Paramisva and Mahagiri; by Vessavanna, by the Ogres, the Asuras or Demons. 12. May curdled blood pass my lips rather than a lie, and may I die, vomiting blood, my body bent in two. 13. May all kinds of calamities befal me. 14. And lastly, if I tell not the truth, let my property be destroyed and my children and grandchildren perish miserably as the flame of a lamp in which there is no oil."

We are indebted to the "Friend of Burma" for a reproduction of this curious document, full of horrible imprecations, devised no doubt to strike terror into the soul of witnesses and induce them to tell the truth. Though this formula of oaths has been composed for persons of the Buddhist faith, it will be readily perceived that it is not Buddhist, nor Hindu, nor anything else; it is a medley and every true follower of the Buddha will refuse to bind himself by it. The beginning of the first article is Buddhist enough, though the Paligatha at the beginning will be understood by very few. But its orthodoxy is marred by the invocation of Hindu gods, for Paramisva is none else than Mahesvara, that is, Siva; Candi is his daughter, the twilight," and Mahapinnay is Ganesa; all these gods, with the three Vedas, are antagonistic to Buddhism and repellent to its adherents. That the formula was composed in a somewhat rambling manner may be gathered from the fact that the same angels are invoked in various articles and several times. The relics of the Buddha might influence the mind of a Buddhist in the direction of truth; but there are very few, if any who ever heard of those of his two principal disciples, Sariputra and Moggatana, still less do they know of the Nat that is supposed to watch over them. The author or authors might be reminded that they make a mistake in the enumeration of the books composing the Tripitaka, for there are five volumes or divisions of discourses, and not three. No Burman cares much for the supposed four great islands that make up the world according to Buddhist cosmography, nor does he care for the five principal rivers of India; the great majority indeed have never even heard of them. The three last articles are much more likely to frighten a Burman into telling the truth than all the others, of which he understands nothing. Mahagiri is one of the most, if not the most, renowned national Nats of Burma, whom Burmans would far more fear to offend than Vishnu, Siva and a whole host of "ghosts." Ninety-nine per cent. of the Burmese witnesses called upon to recite such a formula will make nothing of it; to their minds, it will be perfectly meaningless. What will the result be? No doubt, such as usual, the truth being distorted whenever it is to the witness's interest to do so. A formula of five or six words, wherein the Shwe Dagon would be called on to witness their veracity, would be much more effective than the long and ridiculous formula translated above.—"Rangoon Gazette."

PRINCE RANJITSINGJI AND MR. A. C McLAREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the two famous cricketers, Prince Ranjitsingji and Mr. McLaren are in our midst, will not the Secretaries of the local Bombay and Hindu Gymkhanas bestir themselves and arrange a cricket match between their respective teams and invite the above named worthies to play for either side, thus affording an excellent opportunity to cricket lovers in Bombay to witness the excellent form of these two players?—Your's &c.,

G. D. DATAR.

THE RIOTS AT INNSBRUCK.

On November 7th two German at Innsbruck were stabbed with knives by Italians. The Senate of the University have decided to present a petition to the Minister of Public Innstruction praying that the Provisional Italian Faculty at Inssbruck shall not resume its functions, on the ground that its connection with the University constitutes a permanent danger to the University.

The Pan-Germans held a meeting at Vienna to protest against the recent incidents at Inns bruck. After the meeting, which was orderly the greater number of those present attempted to proceed to the Ministry of the Interior. Most of them were kept back by the police, and only a few reached the Ministry where they created a demonstration against the Pemier. They were, however, soon dispersed.

The Rector of the Vienna University has issued a notice to the students in which he and the Deans express their deepest regret at the participation of Vienna students of Italian nationality in the events at Innsbruck.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33. Farringdon Road, London England.

LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S EXPERIENCES.

Mrs. K. Daly, who for more than eight years, has been engaged in medical work in Afghanistan, and who has held the posts of medical officer to the Afghan Government and physician to the Queen, has related some of her experiences to a correspondent of the Press Association. What exceptional opportunities Mrs. Daly has had of studying Afghan life will be evident when it is stated that for the past three years she has been the only European woman in the country, and unlike any other foreigner in Cabul, has been able quite openly to visit any of the houses. Speaking of life in the Afghan capital, Mrs. Daly said:—

It is always a life of great anxiety, for we are virtually shut off from the outer world. At the time of the death of the late Ameer and during the Tirah campaign we were especially anxious, as the wildest reports came into Kabul. The Europeans were warned that they were in danger, but no harm came to us. The chief danger is from the fanatical mountaineers who come down to the capital. Personally my life has never been attempted, probably owing to the effect of my medical work among the people, and at more than one time of anxiety Afghan chiefs have offered to send me away to their country homes for safety. It is difficult to describe how one feels in a place like Cabul, and it is quite impossible for those who have not lived there to appreciate the feelings of those who have. Although only 180 miles from the Indian frontier and three days by post from Peshawur, it is like being on a different planet. The universal atmosphere of suspicion, the ever-present knowledge that keen Afghan eyes are watching every movement, combined with the knowledge of an isolation from the civilised world, have not a beneficial effect on one's nerves, and after a prolonged stay one comes perilously near a breakdown.

A BUSY MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Mrs. Daly had not much opportunity to brood over these matters.

My hands were very full. The greater part of my medical work was done at my own house, which was always open to Afghans of all classes. There I had on an average between 300 and 500 medical and surgical cases daily. A large proportion of these came from the 3,000 employes of the workshops, where explosions and other accidents continually occurred; but many of my patients came from long distances, some even from Herat, Kandahar, and the Pamirs. The present Ameer and Prince Nazrulla built a hospital for me in Cabul to contain a hundred beds. This has now been sold, and with the money secured it is intended to erect four hospitals, one in each quarter of the town. During the cholera epidemics—there have been two since I have been there—Cabul was like a besieged city. The streets were quite deserted except for those who were themselves stricken or for others who were burying the dead. The first of the these epidemics was perhaps the worst for all the hakims, or native doctors fled with the Court to Paghmann.

THE ESPIONAGE SYSTEM.

The system of espionage is truly marvellous. Take the case of the British Agent in Kabul. There have been three since I have lived in the city. They must be Mahomedans, and are mostly officers in the Indian army, but to all intents and purposes they are prisoners. I believe they are received in durbars, but they dare not visit anyone, and all the years I have been in Kabul I never saw our Agent in the street. I have occasionally met some of his staff, but to be seen speaking to them would certainly entail being packed off to the frontier next day. No Afghan is allowed to visit the British Agency, and no Englishman has visited the British Agent since Sir Salter Pyne was in Kabul. It is well known that if you wish to keep out of trouble you must avoid the Agency. Even to be seen near the building causes suspicion, as many Afghans have found to their cost. In many cases punishment has not ended merely with imprisonment.

THE FORTHCOMING MISSION.

Asked about the political situation, Mrs. Daly said:—

Of course politics are not my business, but my close relations at Court and with the people enabled me to see as clearly as was possible for a foreigner what was going on. The forthcoming mission to Kabul should prove of the utmost value. In any case it is necessary, for since Abdurrahman's death and the determination of the agreement with him there has been no written understanding between Afghanistan and India. The Ameer in the absence of any binding documents has demonstrated his loyalty in despatching to the Viceroy assurances of his devotion to the British, yet there are several matters that need discussion. The Ameer has never drawn any of his subsidy, as he believed that it would not be paid in the absence of a definite agreement with the Viceroy. Last year everything was in readiness for Habibullah to visit India, the whole camp was prepared and the military escort assembled, when a sudden internal disturbance compelled him to abandon the project. Personally the Ameer is quite willing to visit India but he feels now that it would be unwise to leave his country. Besides, he is a very hard worker and is engaged on Government business for many hours every day.

RUMOURS OF RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.

Frontier questions, Mrs. Daly said, had given rise to a good deal of uneasy feeling of late.

As regards Russian influence, there is no doubt that the common people are against Russia and in favour of closer connection with the British, and even at Court it may be said that the feeling is distinctly not in favour of Russia. One heard a good deal in Cabul of Russian intrigue, but there was certainly not much visible evidence of such. Last year two so-called Russian orderlies—supposed to be spies—were taken prisoners at Herat and brought into Kabul. One died of fever in prison, the other disappeared no one knows where. Last year too, it was generally believed that there was a Russian emissary in Kabul, although the utmost secrecy was observed on the point. There can be no question that Russian agents have made determined efforts to get into closer touch with the Ameer, and soon after the present Ameer came to the throne presents of Russian guns and ammunition were refused by the Afghan Government. From my own knowledge and observation I should say that Russian advances meet with no favourable response on the part of the Ameer or his advisers.

LIFE IN THE HAREM.

Asked to give some details of the Afghan harem and of the Court life, Mrs. Daly said:—

I may begin by assuring you that the ordinary idea of life in the harem as pourtrayed in popular books or in the pictures of the day is absolutely erroneous. What will be said of the statement that sewing machines have taken the place of Turkish delight and English costumes that of the diaphanous attire usually attributed to ladies of the harem? Next to the Ameer himself the chief political factor in the country is the Queen, by which title the Royal wife of the late Ameer and the mother of Prince Umar is known. Although she is virtually a prisoner in her palace, her influence is still great. She is a woman of considerable beauty, about forty years of age, and particularly intelligent and well informed. Her sympathies are distinctly British, so much so that her palace is regarded with almost as much suspicion as the British Agency.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

"Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M S	Entered by	Started at H M S	Time of arrival H M S	Corrected time H M S
Tomtit ...	Scratch	Dr F M Gibson	...	4 53 13	2 8 13
Lapwing..	7' 36"	Mr E C Richards	...	4 59 34	2 6 58
Maud	11' 24"	Mr J E Needham	..	5 26 39	2 30 15
Meg.........	Scratch	Mr C H Byrne	...	4 54 29	2 9 29
Clutha ...	5' 42"	Mr J J Welsh	...	4 58 55	2 8 13

Course No. 4 Reversed = 7·6 miles, Time-limit—5-45 p.m. Wind W by N Strength Light. 1st prize won by Tomtit. 2nd prize won by Lapwing.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race, sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M S	Entered by	Started at H M S	Time of arrival H M S	Corrected time H M S
Forella..	11' 12"	Mr C T R Scoveth	...	5 10 51	1 59 39
Sapphire	16' 48"	Capt Muter R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	...	5 8 22	1 54 34
Eileen IV	Scratch	Mr N N Wadia	...	4 50 37	1 59 37
Melody .	25' 12"	Mr J B K Macbeth	..	5 14 54	1 49 42

Course No. 7 Reversed = 11·2 miles. Time-limit—5-45 p.m. Wind W by N. Strength Light. 1st prize won by Melody.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race sailed at 3-5 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M S	Entered by	Started at H M S	Time of arrival H M S	Corrected time H M S
Janetta...	Scratch	Officers R E	..	5 9 20	2 4 20
Peixie ...	2' 12"	Mr E R Smeham	...	5 6 15	1 59 3
Trixie ...	2' 12"	Mr A M Monteath	...	5 2 40	1 35 28
Erin	4' 24"	Mr R H Ireland	...	5 7 26	1 58 2
Sayonara	10' 16"	Maj Curtis RAMC	..	5 13 14	1 57 48

Course No. 5 Reversed = 8·8 miles. Time-limit—5-45 p.m. Wind W by N. Strength Light. 1st prize won by Trixie. 2nd prize won by Sayonara.

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THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

A REASONABLE THEORY.

GERMAN NAVAL OFFICER'S VIEW.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" prints the following letter from a correspondent signing himself "An Old Naval Officer":

I have been surprised to see no attempt on the part of your correspondent, who has written such an accurate and lucid commentary on the war in the Far East, to reconcile the obvious discrepancies between the Russians' account of what they saw and the fisherman's statement as to what they saw or did not see. And yet, I think, many naval men will have come at once, on reading the accounts, to the same conclusions at which I have arrived, namely the following:—The Russian squadron found itself steaming at night along or through a fleet of fisher-boats, and despatched a couple of destroyers to reconnoitre the—to the Russians apparently—unfamiliar collection of lights. On their return to the fleet to make their report the destroyers were seen by one or other of the Russian ships of war, probably in the first instance not by the ship giving the order, but by others following, and taken for enemies. In the state of nervous tension apparently prevailing on the Russian fleet one can easily understand what happen when once a shot had been fired at supposed enemies. One of the destroyers, or possibly another of the Russian warships, which had in the confusion got in the line of fire was disabled by a shot remained behind and was not until daylight in a condition to follow the fleet. When the whole incident was over the Russian Admiral realised what had happened and was as one can well understand anxious to hush up the whole affair. At any rate he did not report it as he certainly would have done immediately in the case of an actual attack successfully beaten off. With the above theory as to the actual course of events, the accounts from both sides can easily be made to agree. The statement of the Russian Admiral that he had sent no torpedo boats among the trawlers as there were no such boats with the squadron is like his statement that the Russians had seen warships with the fishing fleet literally true but false in spirit. The fishermen took the Russian torpedoboat "destroyers" for torpedo 'boats," and the Russian must have known very well that the "warships" seen among the trawlers were his own scouts and he must have become aware of this very soon after the incident.

AN "ABSOLUTELY STUPID" COMPLAINT.

Further, the complaint of the Russians that the firemen paid no attention to their signal is absolutely stupid. There are no international night signals—only day signals and the Russians must have known perfectly well in advance that none but a Russian warship could understand their signals. Furthermore, a fishing fleet, lying with its nets out, cannot get out of the way in a hurry, even in case of necessity, as everyone should know who sails the North Sea. The Russian boat which, to the indignation of the fishermen, remained near them till daylight, and made no offer of help, was in a condition of disablement through a shot from one of her consorts, and was, there can be no doubt, the boat which is reported to have made no reply to the offer of assistance made by a passing English steam trawler. In conclusion a word about the latter incident. Your correspondent, in one of your recent issue, cites this behaviour of the Enlishman as another instance of the recklessness of these people at sea, as the aforesaid Englishman saw that the unknown (Russian) ship showed two red lights as a signal to keep at a distance. Your correspondent means, I supppose, that the silent stranger (in my opinion, beyond all doubt a member of the tragic-comic Baltic Fleet) showed two red lights, one above the other—an international signal at sea used to warn passing ships that the ship showing it is incapable of manœuvring, and that therefore others had better keep out of her way. Such a signal would show that the ship was damaged, and the Englishman was therefore in some measure bound to offer help, though the offer might be made from a desire to earn something by towing rather than from any motives of benevolence. This particular international signal dates from the 1st July 1897. Now that the question of the guilt and punishment of the perpetrators of this pitiful misdeed threatens to be a burning one, perhaps these views of an old naval officer may interest your correspondent. Certainly, in common with most of those who sail the sea, the undersigned is meanwhile of opinion that a collection of dangerous irresponsible such as this Baltic Fleet, should be sent home as soon as possible, the crews preferably overland, the ships behind tugs.

By the irony of fate writes a Paris Correspondent, one of the most unfortunate results of the attack on the Hull fishing fleet has been to intensify the Anglophobia already prevailing in Russia. The Moscow "Viedomosti" has been keeping up day after day a violent tirade against England, and now crowns its invective with a curious suggestion which is worth recording as a specimen of the extremes to which Russian Anglophobia can go. In an article entitled "How to discover those guilty of the attack on our squadron?" it says: "We now know that this attack was made by two destroyers, evidently Japanese, which had been prepared in England." There are also many people in England, it adds, who know this but are probably afraid to give information because of the general excitement. And the journal proceeds to suggest that a reward be offered that would lead to the discovery of the offenders. It even fixes the amount at £10,000, and proposes that the information should be forwarded in a sealed envelope or given orally to the Consul General in London, or to a person specially appointed for the purpose. And the "Viedomosti," it must be remembered, represents the views of a small but inflential party at the Court, where the presence of such virulent Anglophobia naturally increases the difficulty of arriving at a calm and reasonable decision.

THE WATT-BEAUCHAMP LIBEL CASE.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

At Bow-street, London, on November 8 Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, applied for a sammo s against Mrs. Julia Watt for committing perjury in an action against Lady Violet Beauchamp in which she got a verdit for £5,000 in respect of a libel contained in a letter which Lady Beauchamp sent to her husband Mr. Hugh Watt. Mrs. Watt had since divorced her husband, and he had married Lady Violet Beaucham. Mr. Palmer said the letter which Lady Violet wrote to Mr. Watt never reached the latter, but it was opened by his then wife. She did not show it to her husband' and he knew nothing about it until December, 1900, four months later. Mrs Watt stated that that letter so sapped her husband's affection that he went and lived w th Lad Violet Beauchamp.

Lady Violet, Mr. Hugh Watt, and Mr. Horatio Bottomley (said Mr. Palmer) were in court, and would prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate that Mr. Watt never got that letter. If that was so the material part of Mrs. Watt's action fell to the ground. The magistrate should know that although Mrs. Watt got a verdict for £5,000 damages that was appealed against, and it was reduced to £1,500. Against that verdict there was a further appeal pending in the House of Lords by Lady Violet on several grounds. One of them was that the Court of Appeal could not reduce the amount of the damages without the consent of both parties.

According to Mr. Horatio Bottomley's deposition whilst staying at an hotel in Dieppe where Mr. and Mrs. Watt were, he saw the latter take a letter from the hall table addressed to her husband and read it. It was addressed in a lady's handwriting, and Mr. Watt seemed greatly interested.

The Magistrate said he would reserve his decision until the appeal had been heard.

PEER'S SON IN BANKRUPTCY.

A SITTING was held at the Bankruptcy Court on November 10th for the public examination of the Hon. Hubert Ernest Valentine Duncombe, D. S. O., described as a member of the Carlton Club and Major in the 2nd Volunteer Batt. Yorkshire Regiment. The debtor, who is the only surviving son of the Earl of Feversham and represented the Egremont Division of Cumberland in the House of Commons, as a conservative from 1895 to 1900, filed his own petition, and has been adjudged bankrupt.

It appears from the Official Receiver's observations that he was previously bankrupt in the High Court in January, 1884, but those proceedings were annulled the debtor stating that his debts were paid by a relative.

In reply to Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Assistant Official Receiver the debtor stated that he had received a gratuity of £282 odd for his services in South Africa. His only settled source of income was an allowance of £500 a year from his father. He had also during the last three years had gifts amounting to about £2,000 from relatives. He estimated his total income during the last three years had been about £3,800, or rather less, whereas his expenditure for the same period had amounted to nearly £6,800. Various cheques which he had given were dishonoured, but they were post-dated, and he had reason to believe that when they became due funds would be available to meet them.

The examination was concluded.

PORT ARTHUR'S DOOM.

STOESSEL'S GRIM DETERMINATION.

"PORT ARTHUR IS MY GRAVE."

THE following interesting article appeared in the "Shanghai Times," on the 29th ultimo:—

We are enabled, through the courtesy of a Continental gentleman, who does not desire his name disclosed, to publish the following touching letter received, from a relative resident in Port Arthur. The letter was written on the 21st instant and arrived here from Chefoo yesterday. As the letter states, it was delivered to a Chinese boatman, who was bribed to mail it at Chefoo. The fact that the missive reached its destination, proves that the blockade is not as effective as it could be made. The correspondent writes:—

"I have written you several letters, which I have entrusted to Chinese attempting to get away from this place, it is uncertain if any have reached you, as some of my bearers have been turned back. I am making this attempt anyway to get off a line by a Chinese boatman as there is a slight lull in the almost ceaseless cannonading and my nerves have time to settle. I wonder if this is the last letter I shall write, or at least the last from this historic citadel. Who knows but that before long most of us will have paid our last account or be languishing in a Japanese jail. No, matter where we may be in future, the world must acknowledge the Russians here have made history, and glorious history at that. General Stoessel is reported to have telegraphed to the Tsar and the Russian court saying, I now bid you all good-bye for ever; Port Arthur is my grave and the brave General who would prefer death to repetition of a call to capitulate, is doing his utmost to prolong the Tsar's domination over this eastern Cronstadt. He fully realizes his desperate position knowing now there is no chance of the long-promised succour coming from the north and that Port Arthur will not be long in the hands of the Japanese. General Stoessel has at last instilled into every one of the garrison

THE SPIRIT OF DEATH AND GLORY

in preference to honourable capitulation. All contemplate, thanks to his martial spirit, the fulfilment of their last duty with honour. There is not a portion of the garrison into whom he does not instil the grim determination "no surrender." All those who know that Port Arthur is the last portion of the earth their living eyes will ever gaze upon, give ringing cheers as the hero general makes his daily inspection of the defence works, General Stoessel never seems to tire. No detail of defence is so trivial as not to elicit his interest, but the most minute particulars are investigated with the same indefatigable energy. Japanese fire inflicted great damage upon the arsenal, destroying arms and ammunitions, but the gallant general turned on fatigue parties to repair the damages and keep the men in condition, Daily fresh ammunition is being manufactured, not for long range, but such as will prove most effective and deadly in the last great struggle at close quarters. All men are now content to make this last desperate stand, but General Stoessel had many an arduous fight to instil this spirit of resignation and determination particularly after some of the earlier and heavier disasters when the reservoir was lost and the possible privations from thirst were contemplated.

General Stoessel to counter-balance this terrible loss put some of the garrison to work sinking the wells to a greater depth, lest if winter should see these freeze up the supply of water would be reduced to melted ice and snow and there is little spare fuel here. Provisions are also growing scarce, but, occasionally junks bring in a cargo of luxuries which at other times would be considered the first necessaries of life. There is a quantity of tinned provisions no one knows the amount but the General and his staff and fresh meat is almost if not entirely consumed except a horse which may be killed or injured by the enemy's fire. When one of these is by chance killed there is almost a gala feast upon the fewounces allotted to each soldier. There is one man in the garrison who has struck a discordant note and that is General Smilnoff, who is jealous of the influence gained by General Stoessel. It is painful that under the circumstances prevailing within the strong-hold, there should be any note of jealousy or discord. At first the Polish and Jewish troops were all for surrender and at present they are kept under strict surveillance lest they should be tempted by desert. The field and naval hospitals are over-crowded, while the hygienic conditions are becoming desperate. Daily the number of wounded increases asthe cordon is drawn closer. The firing at times is so incessant that it is almost

IMPOSSIBLE TO BURY THE DEAD AT ANY DEPTH,

so that, as they putrify, the scraping of earth on top is not sufficient to absorb the odours. The new town has suffered severely from the fire of the long-range guns and the harbour on occasions is in a ferment from dropping shells, the result of high-angle fire, Over half the original fighting garrison are dead, sick or wounded. It is generally believed that at the time the fleet made the attempt to break though the blockade and escape, the garrison were to make a desperate sortie, inflict as much damage on the enemy as possible, then if the worse came to the worst, capitulate. The bold scheme failed through the fleet not being able to escape.

As these vessels did not escape on that memorable occasion, neither do they now escape the shells from various quarters, which are doing terrible damage. The pressure from without is daily increasing, and it is hard to say how long we shall hold out but the fall is expected soon, though it will be a desperate fight and surprise at the last, when thousands of the enemy will surely go under.

THE EXPLORATION OF GREENLAND.

RETURN OF A DANISH EXPEDITION.

Mr. Mylius-Erichsen's expedition returned on Sunday from Greenland to Copenhagen, having been absent two years and a half. One of Denmarks's oldest ambitions (says a "Times" correspondent) has been the exploration of her great colony, with the special object of protecting the Eskimos from alcohol and other evil results of contact with European civilisation which they are not ripe to withstand. With this object Denmark, without serious protests from other Powers, made Greenland a forbidden country. This unusual course proved to be in accordance with international ideas of humanity. Greenland, moreover, is not a forbidden country to explorers of any nation provided that they are acting in the interests of science. Foreign explorers receive liberal allowances from the Danish Government, and many expeditions which attracted world wide attention were undertaken by Danes, among others an expedition to the east coast, which discovered natives who had never seen Europeans.

This gave the idea to Mr. Mylius-Erichsen, a young Danish journalist, to try a long ethnographical expedition to the Far North. Means were raised, and Mr. Mylius-Erichsen was joined by Mr. Knud Rasmussen a young Dane born and educated in Greenland, and Count Harald de Moltke, a well-known painter. The expedition travelled along the west coast, and drove round Melville Bay on sledges, a feat which has never been done before. During the whole time they lived with the natives, learning their language, studying their manners and customs of life, and encountering great hardships.

After his arrival at Copenhagen Mr. Mylius-Erichsen expressed satisfaction at the results of the expedition, which he hoped would prove to be of real scientific value. He will publish these results in detail. The expedition brought with it a young and very intelligent Eskimo from near Cape York.

A P. AND O. LINER IN DANGER.

The captain of the P. and O. steamer Formosa, from Yokohama and Shanghai, on arrival at Marseilles stated that his ship almost struck a mine off Shanghai. The Sea of Japan, he adds, is full of mine which constitute a danger to navigation. The Formosa was chased by three Japanese cruisers and had a stop and submit to a visit by Japanese officers who tendered no apologies. The captain of the Formosa lodged a complaint with the British Consul to Port Said.

THE "P. M. G." says that a visitor to one of our largest dockyards the other day was amused to notice a large board suspended over the side of one of our newest and hugest ironclads, now approaching completion, upon which the following legend was inscribed:—Notice to Russian naval officers—This is not a fishing-smack.

ONE of the most respected members of the French Senate, M. Deleros, who has represented the Pyrenees Orientales since 1897, has just died of typhoid fever. He was a supporter of the Left and one of the most dependable members of the Republican party in the Upper House. His name was closely associated with the introduction of the new law for changing the conditions of military service in France. It is feared that his sudden death may have the effect of delaying the final voting of the measure, and of thus preventing its being put into force next year.

THE POSTPONED DISSOLUTION.

LIBERAL LEADER'S WARNING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., on November 16 opened the new Liberal Club at Alloa, the gift of Mr. Forrester Paton, and afterwards addressed a Liberal meeting in the Alloa Town Hall.

Speaking at the Club Sir Henry said this was an auspicious time for the Liberal party. The Colonial Secretary at Warwick the other evening made the remarkable statement that he (Sir Henry) was beginning to hedge now that there was an imminent prospect of office.—(Laughter.) He could tell Mr. Lyttelton that he would not find him hedging on public questions.—(Cheers.) If Mr. Lyttelton wanted to find hedges and ditches he had better look nearer to himself as he sat in the House of Commons.—(Cheers.) Was it not strange conjunction, while they found the Government looking about for things to do and bills to pass in order to strengthen their position, confer favours on their friends, and pass the time of the session that they might put off the evil day, to find a Minister talking of the imminent prospect of the Liberal party being in office?—(Cheers.) The Liberal party were not prepared for another session of Parliament, as if there was nothing in the air, as if they could go on making believe and proceed to introduce and consider and pass a great measure for the re-distribution of political power in the three kingdoms. That would be a great undertaking at any time: it would be monstrous if anyone even thought of undertaking it under present circumstances.—(Cheers.) The Liberal party believed that the country, was tired of the Government and wished to see an end of it and therefore they were not the people to undertake any further measure of legislation, especially one of so delicate a kind as a redistribution of seats.

THE ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

At the Town Hall meeting Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asked what had they done that they should be confronted with such a political situation as was before them? All they asked for was that a plain issue should be set before the country without much longer delay. They had no doubt or fear of the result.—(Cheers.) In all the departments of political interest they had put the question of the spirit of peace as against the spirit of war, the spirit of Imperial consolidation as against the spirit of Imperial extension and aggression of frugal finance as opposed to exorbitant expenditure of devolution as against central direction of progress as against restriction of freedom and elasticity as against restriction of general interest of all as against the particular interest of a trade sect or class of equality as against privilege. On Each and all of these the Liberal party had the country with them—(Cheers.)

Why was the fiscal question raised? The splendid promises of contributions which Mr. Chamberlain had brought back from South Africa, the field of his greatest exploits, had already been belied, and at home the Government were merrily engaged in concocting the legislative compound of reaction and revolution upon which for a long time they had lived and moved and had their being.—(Laughter.) Thus everything pointed to a humdrum session. But in May Mr. Chamberlain suddenly discovered that the Empire was in danger unless we consolidated the colonies by giving their imports a preference over the imports from the rest of the world. He (Sir Henry) had denounced that policy as being a degredation of the Empire, because it was endeavouring to make it hang upon a squalid bond of self-interest.—(Hear, hear.) From first to last we had not had a title of evidence to show that such an idea as separation except on these terms ever entered the mind of any colony we possessed. Why were men's minds disturbed by this helter-skelter agitation? Could it be that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr Balfour gladly seized upon this as happy escape from an uncomfortable position?—(Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain saw what was coming in South Africa and the Government knew what wasgoing on and coming on at home. They had spent between two and three hundred millions on a stupid war,—(Cheers.) They had promised great things—equal rights for white men, a white man's country the franchise for the Outlander; that must have been promised as it was because of that they went to war: British colonisation on a large scale large contribution from the mineowners to the cost of the war.—(Laughter.) And what did they foresee? No employment for white men no colonisation, no contributions, a financial collapse and alien slavery introduced into a British colony. That was a nightmare the effect of which could only be obviated by some counter-irritant.—Laughter). At home they had contrived to bring the finances to an impasse and their legislative enormities were bearing their obvious fruit in one by election after another. It was then that they kinded led the fical torch and set fire to the political house in order that they might themselves escape in the smoke and confussion.—(Cheer.)

PROTECTION NOT A REFORM BUT A CRIME.

They had put forward certain pretentions specifics—Retaliation, colonial preference, the recently adopted idea af a conference with the colonies, and a full-fledged duty averaging 10 per cent on manufactured commodities. Each one of these was as impracticable as the other. The colonies exported nothing but food and raw materials, and therefore we were to put duties on food and and raw materials against all the world in order to take them off or modify them in the case of some of the colonies. Let the Government have a conference with the colonies by all means. Let them have all the declarations of interests they pleased—the more of these the better,—but do not let them lead the colonies to expect anything which it was impossible for this country to give them.—(Cheer.) Protections took condemned on plain grounds without meddling with any economic or philososhic theory whatever. It would not work,—(Cheer.) To return to it was not a reform but a crime. Instead they must educate not only the lower classes but the higher classes, cultivate their intelligenee. raise their energies, make the hours easier for working men, make their homes more comfortable and their lives happier, and sweep away all that tood in the way of those beneficial changes. When they had done that they would have given a greater impetus to the national prosperity and a greater increase of the national welfare than had ever been imagined in the wildest dreams of the tariffmongers.—(Cheers.) That was the policy of the Liberal party. Let them have a chance of making their endeavour, and, God helping them, they would not fall.—(Loud cheers.)

Sir Henry also spoke at an overflow meeting.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

GENERAL SATISFACTION: LORD STRATHCONA'S VIEWS.

THE prospect of an arbitration treaty between England and the United States has given great satisfaction generally. It is particularly welcomed in Anglo-American circles in London as an earnest of the good feeling that exists between the two peoples.

Amongst British Colonials, too, the announcement made by Lord Lansdowne has been received with great cordiality, representatives of all the great self-governing Colonies expressing their lively approval. Lord Strathcona's views were typical of the general feeling. "It is an excellent thing," his lordship said to our representative, and it will be no where more heartily welcomed than in Canada. It indicates the approval of the people of the United States of closer union with Great Britain. I say the people of the United States, because the overwhelming majority by which President Roosevelt has been returned shows that he has the confidence of his countrymen in the policy he is pursuing. That the feeling will be reciprocated I have not the slightest doubt. I am sure I can speak for Canada. We wish to live at peace with our nearest neighbour.

"The principle embodied in the settlement of disputes in an amicable way is a great one, and ought to be encouraged."

It is understood that the terms of the treaty will be on the lines of the Anglo-French arbitration agreement,

It is proposed to promote closer union with the United States in other directions. In the course of next year it is intended to have an interchange of visits between representative commercial men of the two countries. The idea was mooted in these columns some months ago. It was the chief object of the promoters to encourage the conclusion of an arbitration treaty, but the fact that their hopes have been realised earlier than anticipated will not interfere in any way with the arrangements. On the contrary, it is felt that the action of the two Governments will give added interest to the scheme.

A CORRESPONDENT on board the steam yacht "Argonaut" writes from Sebastopol:—"A curious incident occurred on the arrival of our yacht in the harbour of Sebastopol. The officer of the port came on board, and examined the ship's papers and the passports of the passengers in the music saloon. In the room hung a map of the seat of war in the Far East, studded with small flags showing the positions of the combatants. During the temporary absence of the purser, the Russian officers removed and tore up all the Japanese flags, and stuck a Russian flag on the spot marked Tokio, writing under it in Russian, 'All in good time.'"

CHINA TRADES MARKS PROTECTION.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety having been manifested in Manchester by shippers to China as to the mode of dealing with trade marks and their ownership in the new departure established by the Chinese Government, an anxiety which was not diminished on receipt by the Chamber of Commerce of a translation of the regulations formulated by that Government, the President of the Chamber reported on Nov. 8 that he had caused an urgent representation to be made to Foreign Office asking that his Majesty's Ambassador should be instructed to obtain a postponement of the date fixed for the operation of the regulations. In reply, the Marquess of Lansdowne had written stating that a delay of six months had been requested to give time for considerations. The Trade and Merchandise Marks Committee, in their minutes, recorded a long resolution on the subject, in which the Committee pointed out that, in view of the great preponderance of trade mark used for the textile classes over those of all other trades, it is important that traders should have before them the scheme of classification of trade articles proposed to be adopted by the Chinese Government. It is not less important that it should be clearly stated that the Administration will first call in and deal with all marks which have hitherto been used in all trades in China, and that the length of time such marks have been used in that country shall be stated and considered, and only until such marks have been dealt with the Chinese Administration should applications for new marks be proceeded with. In the provisional regulations now issued precedence is properly proposed to be given, under treaty agreements, to marks which have been the subject of registration in non-Chinese countries. While this is a most useful provision, the attention of the Board is called to the fact that there is in the B list of cotton classes in the British Register of Trade Marks a large and most valuable class of old marks in use prior to the passing of the British Patents and Trade Marks Act of Aug. 13, 1875, which marks have secured a quasi-registration in the British list, and this committee desires that a corresponding treatment of such marks should be recommended to the consideration of the Chinese Administration.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Globe" writes on November 5:—

From time to time the Russian Press draws attention to Germany's activity in building the Baghdad Railway, and it is now the turn of the "Russ" to comment upon the fact that Germany is opening up Asia Minor, and bringing that region into the domain of international politics. The opening of the first section of the Baghdad Railway moves the "Russ" to declare that the event is of such great importance in the history of German's peaceful aquisition of Asia Minor that Russia cannot remain indifferent to it, no matter how friendly its relations with Germany happens to be for the moment. "Even if we accept the view that the difficult struggle which we have to maintain in the Far East at this moment is a struggle on behalf of Russia's historical tasks in that region, yet it by no means follows that we can forget the Near East. In the Balkan Peninsula, in Turkey in Asia, and in Persia our interests are both greater and much more valuable than are our interests in the Far East. And it dozens and hundreds of millions of the national wealth have been expended at a distance of 7,000 miles from Russia properly so called, if we are waying in the Far East a terrible, devastating war, yet we must be logical and be prepared for incomparably much greater sacrifices—if that is possible so soon as it shall be a question of Russia accomplishing its historical tasks in the Near East. But the strengthening of Germany's influence in Asia Minor is creating a powerful hindrance to the possibility of carrying out these tasks by Russia. That this hindrance is being raised by Germany is beside the question for it matters not which nation exercises its influence in Asia Minor; but by German enterprise Asia Minor is being brought gradually within the sphere of international interests, and thereby the region is becoming of increasing importance in international politics." Of course Russia does not want this to happen.

BORROWED FROM INDIA.

THOUGH we owe the sun-dial, letters, numerals, and the Turkish bath to India, the total amount of knowledge which has passed from the East to the West is small. In putting this conclusion before the Royal Asiatic Society on Nov. 8, Professor Rhys Davids, who lectured on 'What Ideas has the West Borrowed from India?' said that before the beginnings of culture in Europe there was wisdom in the East. This was known to the ancient Greeks many of whose learned men visited India.

It could not be proved that some of the things in Greek philosophy were taken from Indian philosophy, but there were striking similarities. The vague idea that there was wisdom somewhere in the East had had strange results in the West. Professor Davids caused some amusement in illustrating this. He said that he had been asked recently to give his opinion of a book bearing the title. "The Economy of Human Life" First issued in the 18th century this work had gone through 50 editions before the 18th century was very old. On the title page the book was described as having been translated from an Indian manuscript written by ancient Brahmins and the manner in which the manuscript was discovered was stated in a letter from an English gentleman, then residing in China, to the Earl of Chesterfield. It seemed that the manuscript was written by a Brahmin living in Thibet given to a Chinaman who sold a Chinese translation of it to an English merchant in Hong Kong. The Earl of Chesterfield was the author of famous letters to his son. Professor Davids looked through "The Economy of Human Life" and came to the conclusion that, though it contained some admirable writing, there was not an Indian thought from cover to cover, and he was told afterwards that the Earl of Chesterfield had actually written the whole book himself. Professor Davids, in closing his remarks, paid a tribute to the knowledge of the East and West and said that reliance must be laid solely on that passionate patience in which those who were seeking after knowledge could unite to advance the learning of mankind.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

Sunday:—Pressure has fallen briskly in Upper Sind due to probably approach depression yesterday lying over Persian Gulf. The depression has not yet entered India, but is apparently South Baluchistan this morning. It has given very light fall rain in Quetta. Practically no rain has fallen elsewhere. The depression will probably enter Sind during the next 24 hours, and give cloudy and slightly disturbed weather in Khashmir and Upper India hills and Submontaine Districts. Light precipatation may occur during the next 24 hours in more western districts of this region. Fine weather is likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been smalland unimportant. The barometer is in slight to considerable excess of normal over the whole country.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh in Cutch and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5½ in excess of normal at Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Ahmedabad, and minimum 5° to 6° in defect at Coimbatore, Madras, Bangalore, Bijapur and Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 47° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Bangalore, N gapatam, Mangalore' Cuddapah, Karachi, Bombay, Akola, Nagpur and Jask,

Rain.—Jask reports about half an inch.

Weather continues fine and settled in all districts except in the extreme south of the Peninsula and in the Persian area where conditions are slightly favourable for rain.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th November 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·996
Temperature of the air .... degrees	78 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69 3
Dew Point	65·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·653
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	89 0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69 8
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE. NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	221

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director Government Observatory.

PRINCE GEORGE'S MISSION.

CRITICISMS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION OF CRETE ANSWERED.

PRINCE GEORGE of Greece has gone to England on a special mission connected with the future administration of Crete, of which he is High Commissioner.

Recently Prince George's work has been criticised in some quarters. Amongst the assertions which have been made are these:—

(1) He demanded to have the entire Cretan Constitution drawn up under his own supervision.

(2) He wished to enjoy the sovereign privilege of being neither responsible nor subject to any restraint.

(3) He wished to have the the right to be represented in the Cretan Chamber of Parliament by ten members directly appointed by him.

(4) He asked the right to replace Cretan officials in the higher administration by Greeks from Athens.

(5) The Prince has reduced the members of the Council to subservient clerks by depriving them of all initiative, by diminishing their numbers from five to three, and by curtailing their monthly salaries from 800 francs to 500 francs.

(6) He went as far as to ask the right of appointing mayors and burgomasters, as well as numerous members of all county and borough councils.

(7) He insisted upon such restrictions of the Press as amounted to suppression.

He give authoritative replies to these, which may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The drafting of the constitution was carried out in strict accordance with the mandate given to Prince George by the four Powers at the time of his Royal Highness's nomination as High Commissioner. Drawn up by a Commission, the scheme was submitted to the free discussion of the members of the national assembly.

(2) His Royal Highness never expressed any such.

(3) This right was given altogether on the initiative of the members of the Commission. The arrangement was adopted after discussion by 11 votes to 5.

(4) Prince George never asked the right to replace any officials, and the existing Greek employes in the Administration have all been named in conformity to laws perfectly freely discussed and voted by the Chamber. Such officials only exist in those branches of the Administration in which the deputies themselves considered that they would be more valuable to the Administration than Cretans because of their greater experience, and in such branches for which specialists do not exist in Crete.

(5) It was the Chamber of 1901 that diminished the number to three and reduced the salaries to 500 francs. The Constitution fully prescribes the responsibility the Councillors assume by countersigning any Act of the Government. The Chamber exercises full control over the deeds of the Government.

(6) The Chamber had full control in these matters. When the Chamber discussed the question in 1903 the system of nominating mayors was reaffirmed by 47 votes to 8. This same Chamber changed the former law by voting unanimously that the municipal councils should also be nominated.

(7) When some two or three years ago party feeling rose high and the polemics of the newspapers became bitter, Prince George, not having any longer the right of withdrawing permission for publication already given, took the responsibility of refusing to sign decrees authorising the issue of additional newspapers. He took the line he did for the sake of the peace and welfare of the island, and a subsequent verdict of the Chamber may be said to have completely justified his action.

Concerning the unrest existing in the island, it can only be said that there prevails a very great and comprehensible impatience amongst Cretans to see their national aspirations fulfilled.

WAR OFFICE WAKES UP.

RE-ARMAMENT OF ARTILLERY BEGUN.

WE are pleased to be in position to announce that the War Office has taken steps to a remedy the dangerous condition of things with regard to the country's artillery armament.

Recent events have emphasised more strongly than ever the necessity of being fully prepared for any contingency that may arise. In the articles we published on Our Gunless Army we appreciated to the fullest extent the grave charges that were made against the authorities. The indictment, however, was none too strong and the facts were in no way exaggerated. It is true to-day, as it was then, that our artillery—horse and field—is no better armed than it was when the Boer War broke out if we except the famous Erhardt guns which as far as the type we possess is concerned are also obsolete compared with the latest quick firing guns of France, Germany, and the United States. There is, however, a welcome difference in the fact that the War Office has at last been roused to action.

Cognisance, we have reason to believe, was taken in the very highest quarters of the charges which were brought against the authorities, and within twenty four hours after our last article appeared the representatives of the firms which manufacture guns for the Government were summoned, and negotiations were at once opened for the placing of contracts for the new 18-pounder, which is considered by the military chiefs to be a field gun superior to any thing possessed by any other country in the world. As a result of these negotiations, the two principal British gun making firms have each received an order we understand for seven batteries of the new quick firer. Instructions have also been issued to Woolwich Arsenal to proceed with the construction of a number of the 18-pounders. The War Office has specially requested prompt delivery.

This is eminently satisfactory, and justifies the recent message of the War Office to the "St. James's Gazette":—"We are commencing the manufacture of the new quick-firing guns." Much, however, remains to be done before it can be said that all is well. At most there are only twenty-one batteries in hand even assuming that Woolwich Arsenal has an order for seven, which is doubtful.

Some months ago Mr. Arnold Foster stated that it was proposed to equip the Indian Army first with the new Horse Artillery gun—the 13-pounder, and then the 18-pounder. If this programme be adhered to all the batteries of the field gun will be required for India. All the new Horse Artillery guns—nine batteries—on order are also going to India, so that our home army will be as "gunless" as ever, Twenty-one batteries, moreover, will not go far in re-arming the Horse Artillery. Six or seven times that number will be required. It is therefore necessary that no time should be lost in giving further orders.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	6	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	6	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	2	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	10	15	108
Total plague deaths to date ...	277,597	229,561	
Same date last year	6	3	64

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	0	0
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	6	0
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	0
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	4	0	0
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	0
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	13	11	96
Total plague deaths to date ...	277,584	229,642	
Same date last year	11	11	89

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

The self-sacrifice which, cables tell us, the Japanese are practising, hardly accords with "Paganism posing," which term has just been employed to describe their attitude. The pose, if pose it be, must by this time have become habitual, for it has lasted seven-and-thirty years. At the revolution the great feudal chiefs voluntarily stepped down from their pedestals, gave up their revenues, became, many of them, mere peasants. There were four hundred thousand military men, all in receipt of hereditary pensions. These pensions they relinquished entirely, or commuted them, some for six years' purchase, some for less. The money represented their sole income, the pursuit of arms their only calling. But they were saving the nation two millions sterling per annum. They did not pose. The feudal chief went without patent of nobility into the ranks of the peasantry, the military men laid aside the sword, took to the plough, to the toil of the factory, the mill, and the steel-yard. There may be some more practical form of patriotism than this, but history does not record it.

THE STRICKEN CRIMINAL.

It is still human to err. We have just seen a deaf mute sent to penal servitude for series of burglaries in Edinburgh. It used to be held that deaf mutes were idiots, and therefore not responsible for their actions. But this belief seems first to have been shaken in a a court of law when a young woman was charged with murdering her infant. By signs she made clear that she understood the offence with which she was charged, and denied her guilt. She was tired as an ordinary offender and got off on the evidence. The compulsory education of the deaf mute makes it no longer possible for him to confound right with wrong. Without such aid, however he presents a difficult problem. Laurent Clere, the celebrated pupil of the Abbe Sicard, left it on record that previous to his instruction he had "no idea of God, of the origin of the world, or the beings and things it contained." It never occured to him to seek to know "what was that within me which thought and wille." During thirty years' experience as a teacher of his fellow unfortunates he found that the experience of all had been similar to his own. None had any thought of worship or immortality.

THINKING IN PICTURES.

The question has, often been asked, "Do we think in words?" In the case of the uneducated deaf mute it is, of course, impossible for him to do so. But, even without education, he is not incapable of forming abstract ideas. One deaf mute, now educated, has given an account of his manner of thinking before he received instruction. "I thought in pictures and signs before I came to school," he says. "The pictures were not exact in detail, but were general. They were momentary and fleeting in my mind's eye." His idea of right and wrong came through the theft of money. Being often hungry, he used to help himself to such food as was within reach of his hand. Then he took small sums of money. One day by mistake he seized a piece which proved to be gold. He could not get it changed when he sought to buy sweets. He took up the coin and ran away. "I could see nothing but gold everywhere. My heart beat fast. Did I know that I was guilty? If so, how could I know? Simply by seeing that I had stolen too much." He did get the piece changed eventually, but had no rest so long as he possessed any of it. At last the change was stolen, and he felt happier. And, not knowing why, he never stole again.

WAYSIDE FOOD.

Salad of chrysanthemun petals is the latest dish of the epicure, who may have adopted this item of diet out of compliment to Japan, whose national emblem it is. The average cottage garden contains quite a number of unsuspected edible possibilities. The great sun flower is unknown in this country in connection with the table, but, like the dahlia in Mexico is grown in its native fields as an article of diet. The country housewife conserves the seeds of the nasturtium, and calls them capers; her hungry son claps some of its leaves between a couple of pieces of bread and butter and declares it the finest sandwich in the world. The common fever few has valuable medicinal properties: the snail of the cabbage-patch a market value. Innumerable varieties of fungus valuable as food are neglected through ignorance; the and naturalists tell you that the nest of the sticklebat is of the same properties with the edible birdnests which in China fetch £35,000 per million.

INKERMAN'S EVE.

Fifty years ago on Friday the battle of Inkerman remained unfought. It was to commence before the sun was up on the morrow. At no more sadly appropriate hour could Miss Florence Nightingale have begun her merciful mission. She with her little band of devoted nurses arrived at Scutari on Inkerman day. They found the most terrible conditions prevailing. Men lay dying from untended wounds received days before. Of medical comforts there were none, and scourged more by disease than the enemy's fire, our fine army had wasted to half the strength at which it stood when first the Crimea was reached. We heard the other day that cloth given by a Russian merchant for the troops of the Tsar had been seen offered for sale in Moscow. It was as bad in our own case in the Crimea. Hospital stores sent for our dying men were openly sold in the bazaars of Constantinople and as far inland as Adrianople.

PROMISE AND FULFILMENT.

If and when Japan captures Port Arthur, will she be allowed to keep it? She has had it once before and lost it, and Russia does not love parting from territory To disavow desire to prossess, and then to possess, is her practice. It remains to be seen whether Japan can compel an inversion of the proposition. Alexander II. refused to consider mutual guarantees with William I. and the Emperor of Austria of the maintenance of the territories of the three Empires, because that would mean a recognition of Alsace and Lorrainre captured in war by Germany, Russia did not love territorial aggrandisement, and sent Count Schouvaloff to London in 1872 to say so; to declare categorically that there was no intention to incorporate Khiva, to attack the Turcomans, to occupy Merv or in any way to extend Russian possessions in Central Asia. We all know the sequel, and know, too how after Russia had assured in England that she considered Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of action, she sent a secret mission to Shere-Ali-Khan. Not with the consent of the nation was all this done. The home party were furious at the expenditure of money in distant territories which was needed for "civilising" Russia.

AN UNCONSIDERED TRIFLE.

Come the end of Port Arthur as it may, there will be no such scene as was witnessed when Metz fell, Probably there never will be a repetition of such a scene as that. The garrison of 6,000 officers and 173,000 men was starved out, and came hungrily enough to Lord Augustus Loftus, who had undertaken, on behalf of the French Government, to pay the survivors their "Solde de captivite." The Englishman had no difficulty except once in apportioning to all Fanks the sums due each month; he had the proper list from the French military authorities, and the three hundred thousand prisoners received their share. But there arose a staggering situation. Marshal Bazaine arrived a prisoner at Casell, and through his secretary wrote to Lord Augustus Loftus for his "solde de captivate." It was an unprecedented position. No provision had been made for such a contingency. Never before had a Feench Marshal asked for his consolation? and so the Ambassador replied. Bazaine answered personally, desiring that Loftus would send him the highest solde de captivite on the list. And that is what was done.

LIHGT AND LEADING.

Of the hundred thousand pounds which we are said to spend each year upon fireworks, the bulk it is hardly necessary to say, was invested for Saturday. The pyrotechnic display is one of the things that we do very well in this country. We all admire the pictures in fire which Messrs. Brock and Messrs Pain present, and the fact that their services are requisitioned for big events on the Continent is assurance that they are not excelled in Europe. Pyrotechnics had centuries' start in Chana before they were known in the West, but we seem now to have got ahead of the Celestial Empire. Li Hung Chang was amazed and delighted with the fireworks he saw in this country, and wished to carry off one of our manufactures to show the Celestials how we do these things. But we must not be conceited. We never had big firework picture in England until thirty or forty years ago. Nearly three half centuries back all Paris was going wild over the fire-pictures presented to them by an Italian artist. They represented the forges under Mount Etna, a series of thrilling tableaux within the valcano, and scenes representing Orpheus and Eurydic in hell.

JONATHAN WILD'S PARTNER.

Not everybody unconnected with the Corporation understands exactly what except ornamental, function the new City Marshal performs. But all will be glad that the office cannot be disgraced as it was when Charles Hitchin was its holder. This man made the infamous Jonathan Wild his assistant, and together they farmed such a colony of criminals that special acts of Parliament were passed to check their crimes. Thieves and receivers fall out. These did, and ventilated their quarrel in pamphlets daringly exposing each other Hitchin was deposed from his office, but retained the rank of constable, He placated Wild, and they resumed operations upon a bigger scale than ever, Luckily for Hitchin they quarrelled again. Wild after an unparalleled career of crime was hanged, Hitchin seems to have escaped.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

As it is important for aerial journeys to know the direction and force of the wind at various altitudes, M. Julliot, the engineer of M. Lebaudy, the well-known French balloonist, has invented an apparatus for the purpose, which is really an anemometric balloon. It consists of a small balloon captive by steel wire and illuminated inside by an electric lamp for night work.

"The balloon is allowed to ascend to different altitudes, and the inclination of the wire, together with its pull, are caused to register the force and direction of the wind upon graduated circles, vertical and horizontal. An altitude recorder and an "oriflamme" on the balloon also show the height and the regularity of the air currents.

In Japan, haricot beans are made into a preserve by steeping in water, boiling to a paste or puree, adding sugar, and boiling again, then adding a jelly made from the sea-weedkan-ten. The koniaku is the tuber of an aroid which is render edible by lime water and also furnishes a gum. The kudzu a climbing plant, supplies flour from its tubers and cloth from the fibres of its stem. The cloth stands wetting, and is used for water proof cloaks, as well as doors in houses. The flowers of the minga the shoots of bamboo, radishes, melons and bardans are also eaten in Japan.

At a recent meeting of the Camera Club, New York Mr. Fred E. Ives, president, inventor of a three colour process of photography, explained a new method of making trichromatic lantern slides which combines features of the half-tone process with pure photography.

An automobile lunch waggon is one of the novelties at the St. Louis Exhibition. It is fitted with cooking appliances the electric light and artillery tires on which it moves about at a speed of four to tenmiles an hour.

The Canadian Pipe Company is making wire-wound wooden piping for water supply. It is held superior to iron piping and is not half the price. It is easier to handle than iron piping and stands frost better. Mill owners and mining engineers are using it in the North-Western Territories.

M Jan Tur by submitting hens eggs to radium before hatching them has produced a number of monstrosities in the embryos. The radiations have it appears, a tetragenic effect.

In cold weather the system appears to require more albumen in food. Annamite labourers worked less in winter on rice containing carbon hydrates, but little albumen, than they did when albumen was added to the diet. A good ration was biscuit 100 grammes, rice 800, beef 300, fat 15, salt 10, tea and condiments.

According to Dr. Deniker, the eminent French anthropologist, in his Huxley Memorial Lecture to the Anthropological Institute, now here else in the world is there so great a blending of races as in Europe. Observations on more than three millions of individuals show that in regard to cephalic index, or general form of the head, Europe is divisible into four regions; A region of long-headed people, with areas of medium-headed people, occupies the north-west, namely, Great Britain, Holland, the north of Germany, and Scandinavia. A region in the south-west, including Portugal, Spain, the south of Italy, and the east of the Balkan Peninsula, is even more long-headed. A region comprising Russia and Poland moderately long-headed in the centre, and medium-headed in the east and west. A region West Central Europe, including south-eastern France, South Germany, Switzerland, the north of Italy and west of the Balkan Peninsula, where the people are very short-headed.

Europe contains the tallest race known, namely the Highlanders of Scotland. Tall statures are common in the north-west, and medium or short in the rest of Europe. The Swedes are the blondest, and the South Italians the darkest people. Northern Europe is mainly blonde, Southern Europe dark, and Central Europe intermediate. Deniker classifies the population of Europe into six main races or types:—(1) A tall, blonde, long-headed, straight-nosed northern race (the Cymric race of Broca, and Teutonic race of Ripley, with a less tall, blonde, medium-headed, pug nosed sub-race found near it. (2) A blonde, short, square-faced Eastern race of Eastern Europe, with a sub-race like it, and very short occurring in Poland and Prussia, and called Vistulian. (3) Short, long-headed brunettes, or Mediterranean race. (4) Very short, round-headed, broadnosed dark Cevenole or Alpine race. (5) A very dark, fairly tall, long-headed Atlanto-Mediterranean or Littoral race found on the coast from Rome to Gibraltar. (6) A tall, dark, shortheaded Adriatic or Dinaric race.

It is proposed to hold a motor boat race across the Mediterranean from Algiers to Toulon. As to the race from Havre to New York for which M. Charley offered a prize of 10,000 dollars, Baron Henri de Rothschild is one of the entrants, and will use a motor boat built to some new ideas of his own.

The Californian Grape Acid Association offers 25,000 dollars to anybody who will devise a process to utilise grapes for grape acid. The sum has been deposited with a bank in San Francisco for payment to the successful discover of the process.

Captain Louis Larsen, of Muskegon, Michigan, U.S., has invented a pleasure boat with a glass bottom similar to those used in Florida, &c., but having an electric lamp underneath to illuminate the water and allow the bottom to be photographed.

Mr. Marconi is reported by the "Western Electrician" as stating that he should have his Transatlantic wireless circuit from Glace Bay, Nova, Scotia, to Poldhu, "operating on a commercial basis, about the first of the New Year."

Experiments made by M. Fere with the ergograph of Mosso, and communicated to the Societe de Biologie, France go to prove that the orientation of a person, or his position with respect to the north, has an influence on the quality and quantity of his work and his nervous reaction. Something of this kind has been suspected in case of sleep and the positions of the bed. It is not easy to see why, unless the magnetic field of the earth or its motion in space is concerned. The human body is a conductor of electricity, and conductors moving across the lines of a magnetic field generate electricity, which may affect the nerves, or blood, &c. It has been suggested that an effect of this kind may operate in the orientation of animals, such as homing pigeons or ants.

In his latest monthly report to the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation of London, Dr. Collingridge most opportunely calls attention to the danger of using gas stoves that are not provided with chimneys. In this connection the "Daily Graphic" observes:—"People who are ignorant of the elements of chemical science—a class which apparently includes most of the makers of gas stoves—are apt to think that because a gas fire makes no smoke it needs no chimney. As a matter of fact its products are scarcely less injurious than those of a coal fire, and very much more insidious in their action. Not only are they irrespirable on account of their lack of oxygen, but they contain, in a greater or less degree, the active poison carbonic oxide. . . . The gas companies would advance their own interests, as well as those of their customers, if they refused to fit any gas stove larger than a kettle-boiler without a proper chimney."

"Passengers on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life preservers if the Plans of E. Salvator, a New York inventor, do not go awry," says the "American Inventor." "To sleep with cork jacket on is out of the question, so the inventor decided to make a preserver that would become effective only by its cominp in contact with the water. It works on the principle of a water-generated gas which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated, the belt is a light thing which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket. The belt is made of rubber and is about eight inches wide and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acid which, when acted upon by water, instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret."

It has been reported that the Duke of Orleans is about to start on a voyage of discovery to the North Pole. This is now denied by the head of his political bureau, who states that the Duke is only contemplating a short tour to Spitzbergen. M. Paul Bazine, the gentleman in question, adds that the Duke in his annual cruises always carefully avoids going any considerable distance from France. "He follows with the closest attention all that passes in France, and holds himself always in readiness to undertake, with the help of all true Frenchmen, the heavy and glorious task which has devolved upon him."

BRITISH INTERESTS IN ARABIA.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

A Reuter telegram, from Constantinople of Nov. 7, says:—The Porte is endeavouring to obtain a modification of the frontier line of the Aden Hinterland, but Great Britain refuses to discuss the proposal and demands the acceptance by Turkey of the line as traced by the Delimitation Commission.

The Porte has complained to the British Foreign office that the nomination by the Indian Government of a British agent at Koweit constitutes an infringement of the Anglo-Turkish arrangement for the maintenance of the "status quo" at Koweit. Lord Lansdowne has promised to make an inquiry.

The delay in the promulgation of the Irade approving the line of demarcation of the Aden Hinterland gives rise to fear that Great Britain will take strong measures to prevent further procrastination.

The "Standard" correspondent at Constantinople writes on Nov. 8:—

Although the Turkish Council of Ministers approved the report of the Aden Hinterland Commission three weeks ago, the settlement of the affair is still in suspense, and awaits imperial sanction. The Sultan is also displaying a reluctance to accept the appointment, by the Indian Government, of a British officer as political agent at Koweit, and these two questions are now seriously occupying the attention of the British Embassy here.

Constantinople, Nov. 8 ("Reuter").—His Majesty's cruiser Proserpine has left Aden for the Yemen coast to support the British representatives engaged in the demarcation of the north-west frontier of the Aden Hinterland.

The Sultan has addressed himself directly to Great Britain, making an appeal to the traditional friendly relations between Great Britain and Turkey, and requesting the British Government to reopen the negotiations with regard to the point of the delimitation which he considers to be objectionable. It seems, however, very doubtful whether Great Britain will accede to this request, as nothing now remains to be discussed.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes a telegram from Constantinople stating that in spite of the repeated assurances given by the Sultan to the English Ambassador, the Sultan has refused to ratify the proposals regarding the Aden Hinterland submitted to him by the mixed Anglo-Turkish Commission.

Constantinople, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—From further details of the troubles in the Nejd country received here it appears that Ibn Rashid is confined at Hail, to the north-west of E'Riad, where he is completely in the power of the followers of Ibn Saud. The Turkish authorities will, therefore, probably abandon the idea of sending him reinforcements, as they fear that the disturbance will spread, and they will confine themselves to endeavouring to bring about peace between the two chiefs by means of negotiations.

THE NEW PEACE CONFERENCE.

MR. HAY'S LETTER TO THE POWERS.

A Laffan despatch from Washington gives in full the letter sent by Mr. Hay to the United States Ambassadors with reference to the summoning of a new Peace Conference.

Mr. Hay says in the course of his communication Should his Excellency invite suggestions as to the character of the questions to be brought before the proposed second Peace Conference, you may say to him that, at this time, it would seem premature to couple the tentative invitation thus extended with a categorical programme of subjects of discussion. It is only by comparison of views that a general accord can be reached as to the matters to be considered by the new conference. It is desirable that in the formulation of a programme the distinction should be kept clear between the matters which belong to the province of international law and those which are conventional between individual Governments. The final Act of The Hague Conference, dated July 29, 1899, kept this distinction clearly in sight. Among the broader general questions affecting the right and justice of the relation of sovereign States, which were then relegated to a future Conference were: The rights and duties of neutrals; the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages by a naval force.

The three points mentioned cover a large field. The first especially, touching the rights and duties of neutrals, is of universal importance. Its rightful disposition affects the interests and well-being of all the world.

Other matters closely affecting the rights of neutrals are: The distinction to be made between absolute and conditional contraband of war, and the inviolability of the official and private correspondence of neutrals.

As for the duties of neutrals towards the belligerent, the field is scarcely less broad. One aspect deserves mention from the prominence it has acquired during recent times—namely, the treatment due to refugee belligerent ships in neutral ports.

Mr. Hay desires the Ambassadors to make it clear that the overture for a second conference, to complete the postponed work of the first conference is not designed to supersede other [illegible] for the consideration of special topics, such as the proposition of the Government of the Netherlands, recently issued to assemble for the purpose of amending the provisions of the existing Hague Convention with respect to hospital ships.

ETONIAN PRIME MINISTERS.

MR. BALFOUR AS LORD LANSDOWNE'S "FAG."

Eton has given us more Prime Ministers than any other public school, and justly deserves its reputation in that respect. Mr. Balfour was at Eton in the early part of the 1860 decade. He is remembered there (says) a writer in "The Boy's Own Paper" as a tall, lanky youth, more given to philosophical study and questionings than to classical work and fonder of debates in the Eton Society than of cricket in the playing-fields. His was a sunny nature, and he can recollect the time when he was the fag of the present Lord Lansdowne instead of being his chief, as now. The sight of young Arthur Balfour running errands for Kerry, as the future Marquess then was, must have been extremely edifying especially if Kerry was in a hurry and had ordered the somewhat lazy fag to be quick.

Dalmeny, the present Lord Rosebery, was not noted for hard study whilst at the great school by the silver Thames, near Winsdor. He took more interest in sports, especially in cricket, hunting, and horses, than in Latin and Greek, though as a speaker and debater he earned no small renown whilst yet at school. He was considered by his associates even in the '60's as an authority on smartness of dress and get-up, and was a bright-tempered lad, of easy-going nature, with a face that nearly always wore a smile on it. He was not at all averse to fun and practical jokes, and showed much interest in political questions whilst yet a young man.

Not only these two living statesmen, but most of their predecessors as Prime Ministers under Queen Victoria, also came from Eton. The Marquess of Salisbury went to Eton about 1840, and stayed there until he was seventeen years of age, in 1847. He was one of the shining lights in the Debating Society, and was looked upon as a tower of strength to the side whose cause he espoused. He did not show any particular interest in the study of classical authors, but was ever ready to plunge into mysteries of science, especially chemical and physical subjects. His appearance as a boy was totally different from what it later became. He was much more like what his youngest son, Lord Hugh Cecil, now is: a tall, thin rather ascetic boking young man, with a fine forehead and piercing gaze. Cecil, as he was then called, was not very popular with the ordinary Etonian, as he was too reserved and shy, and kept himself too much to himself to win popularity.

REMARKABLE METAL.

The important discovery is announced by Mr. Guy D. Ricketts, lecturer on metallurgy at Birmingham University, of a very pure deposit of tungsten ore, a remarkable metal, the industrial possibilities and uses of which have only recently been recognised. The discovery was made by Lieutenant-Colonel K.M Foss in Burma, on the Banks of the great Tenasserim River.

Steel containing tungsten is largely employed in high-speed lathe tools and permanent magnets, and it is believed to be beyond doubt that its use will be still more widely extended.—"Daily Mail."

One of the best stories in Lord Coleridge's life, just published, is one at the expense of the American millionaire. Coleridge was speaking of his visit to America and said:—My impresario, so to call him, was Vanderbilt's son-in-law, and accordingly the richest man in the world asked me to dine and I went. The house is fabulously splendid, very magnificent, but no repose anywhere. It streams money down the walls, up the staircase—"silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon." "Yes, Mr. Vanderbilt," I said, "there has been nothing like it since Aladdin's Palace. It only wants the Roc's egg." You should have seen his face. He had not the least notion what I was talking about, and I shouldn't wonder if, by this time, he has given a commission for a dozen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Tonawanda, 2182 tons, Captain J W Brown, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

The steamer Akbar, 1440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, will sail to-day for Jeddah with 530 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain L Y Archdeacon, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 663 tons, Captain R P Fish, sailed on Saturday for Colombo, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kurrachee, 2317 tons, Captain T O Sullivan, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and London with a general cargo.

The steamer Dulverton, 2906 tons, Captain D Tovies, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Portsaid, 12th Novr. in ballast.

The steamer Lord Kelvin, 2157 tons, Captain J S Beckerleg, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 15th Novr. with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain W H Coates, will sail to-day for Jeddah with 555 pilgrims as passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani 2870 tons, Captain H Bullen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 30th October via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1623 tons Captain W Volbertsen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban 29th October via Zansibar, and with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Roque, Mr W Moncrieff, Mr G H Harle, Mr D Cunha, and 59 deck.

The steamer Tabaristan 2173 tons Captain W Paramor, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newport, via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs H Turner, Mrs Turkhud Lieut Harris, Mr Talarian, Mr Mrs and Master Cumming, Mr and Miss Hughes, Mr Pearson and Mr Turner.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain S L Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 horses, 20 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Alcoff, Dr and Mrs Hulton, Mr Christman, Miss Opie, Mrs Henwood Dr Cobe, Mr Pernon, and 92 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Carey arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Mennie and infant, Major Jacob, Lieut E C Smith, Major Braid, Mrs Mackenzie, Mr Bell, Miss Bell, Mr Benies, Mr Rustomjee, Surg Genl Gubins, AMS, MB, Rev and Mrs Fox, Mr Robertson, and 149 deck.

The City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2279 tons, Captain D Morrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E and Miss Bennett, Mrs Walker and child Mrs and Miss Hume, Miss Striehan, Mr Fyson, Mr Abdul Ali, Mr and Mrs Stoddart, Dr Thomas, Mr Thomas and 2 children, Mr Ewan and Mr Darling Dr Sethna, Mr Piete Mr and Mrs Crineshunk, Capt and Mrs Pinchaid and 2 infants, Mr Mrs and Miss Chetham Mr and Mrs Thornton, Mr Wood Mr Powell, Lieut Fimirs, Mrs Caventhers and child, Mr and Mrs Hinchcliffe Lt-Col Peawine, Mrs Loring and infant Mr Griffiths, Mrs Sanday, Major Tracey, Lieut Cumme Mrs Henry, Miss Macpherson, Mr Faulkner, Mrs Flarine, Mr Farrance, Mrs Swaley, Lieut Malliet, Mrs Shereell and infant Miss Knox, Mrs Geaghegan and 3 children.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Dulverton	2906		Dunkirk	3·12	
B	Annie	2418	Wie	Amsterdam	4-12	K Nixon & Co
C	Clan Ogilvy	683	Jones	Madras	30-11	F Muir & Co
G	Somali	1781	Volkertson	Zanzibar	3-12	A Strendeg
K	Aboukir	2146	Killea	Belfast	1·12	Ralli Bro.
O	Ariel	2208	Raer	New Castle	28-11	K Nixon & Co
P	Folgate	2396	Smith	Antwerp	6·12	K Nixon & Co
Q	Nevasa	1615	Hirst	Zanzibar	29-11	M M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

s s Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	B Nagor	29-11	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Malta	3909	Peters	China	30-11	P & O S N Co
2	Arabia	2330	Read	Liverpool	29-11	W&A Graham& Co
3	Ville de la Tamatave	2353	Peancellier	Dunkirk	3-12	James Mackintosh & Co
4	Clan Graham	1857	Whyte.	L'pool	3-12	F Muir & Co
5	Alberto Trenes	2518		Calcutta	28'11	S C Italiana
6	Coromandel	2783	Montfords	China	14-12	P & O
7	China	3855	Tamanovich	China	27-11	A L S N Co
8	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden	3-12	P & O
10 & 11	Lowenburg	3665	Lunde	Karachi	27-12	Glades & Co
12	Marmora	5239		London	10'12	P O O S N Co
14	Dumra	762	Williams	Karrachi	28-11	M M & Co
15	Camberwell	2589	Baines	A'werp	29-11	M M & Co
16	Kangra	1478	Henderson	P Gulf	30-11	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Dwarka	759	Corey	Karachi	29-11	M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Nurani s	Bullen	Calcutta, Oct 30
	Dwarka s	Carey	Karachi, Nov 24
	Dulverton s	Tovies	Port Said, Nov 12
	R I M S Clive s	Beauchamp.	Mauritius
	Kapurthala s	Watson	Busreh Nov 18
	Lord Kelvin s	Beckerleg	Calcutta Nov 15
	Somali s	Valbertsen	Durban Oct 29
	Tabarstan s	Paramor	Newport Oct 29
27	Aginaria s	Wilson	Penarth Oct 15
	Burma (Fug)	Casseimi	London Oct 17
	City of Vienna s	Marrison	Glasgow Oct 27
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta Nov 17

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Sirsa s	Cole	Calcutta;
	Egypt s	London	London
	Kataria s	Fysh	Colombo
	Bezwada s	Archeleacon.	Caleutta
	Kurrachee s	Sullivan	London &c
	Proteo s	Ivancich	Karachi
27	Akbar s	Baldwin	Jeddah
	Naderi s	Coates	Jeddah
	China s	Tomanovich.	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Tonawanda, Brownfis Karachi.
" Akbar Baldwin for Jedda.
" Naderi, Coates for Jedda.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lowenburg for Hamburg and Karachi.
" Nurani for Calcutta &c
" Somali for Zanzibar &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Macfadyen arrived in London on the morning of the 25th instant.

This Coy's steamer D Balduino from Genoa to Bombay, left Suez on the 27th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
22	Ellora	Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	For
23	Schonfels	3709	Hamburg
23	Vienna	2653	Dundee
23	Charles Tiberghein	2750	Philadelphia & New York
23	Twingone	1120	Rangoon
24	Burrsfield	2615	Bombay
24	Ardito	2301	Venice
24	Inveric	3113	Buenos Ayres
24	Sardinia	4150	London
24	Shajehan	1404	Rangoon
24	Patrician	4859	London
24	Clan Ranald	2285	London via Chittagong
24	Cayo Bonito	2213	Galveston
24	Uriana	3194	Bombay
25	Zinnia	2339	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 26.

For Liverpool.

Clan Graham s—125 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 125 bales wool L Chimandas; 31 bales wool N Goculdas; 118 bales wool H A M Gosman

Arabia s—27 bales wool L Jan Mahomed; 83 bales wool H O H Hassam and Co; 36 bales wool W and A Graham and Co;

For London.

Marmora s—8000 cwts Mussoor 14840 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 110 bales hemp Tyebjee and Co; 65 bales hemp E Tajabhoy; 300 bales hemp A Bromwell and Co

For Antwerp.

Folgate s—165 bales cotton the Bombay Co; 3999 cwts rapeseed 2000 cwts poppyseed, 1999 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co; 117 cwts myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co

For Dunkirk.

Dulverton s—112 bales cotton 5600 cwts for poppyseed, 9602 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

For Hamburg.

Lowenburg s—27000 cwts wheat, 2009 cwts linseed, 6026 cwts rapseed Ralli Bros; 1060 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 9060 crushed bones Mooljee Jamal

For Trieste.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros

For Alexandria.

Imperator s—60 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

For Hongkong.

Malta s—40 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 31 cases Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 96 cwts sharkfins P F Talati

For Shanghai.

Malta s—72 bales piece goods R S N Talati and Co; 500 bales twist Talati and Co; 24 chests opium David Sassoon and Co

For Kobe.

Malta s—1150 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 31 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR WOMEN

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know

About Sanative Antiseptic Cleansing

And about the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made the Cuticura remedies the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for annoying irritations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
☞ Send for "A Book for Women."

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

182

As Regards Invalid Cookery,

bear in mind that your object is to impart nourishment; invalids are faddy, and their digestive organs weak.

Remembering this, try LEMCO. Besides being very nourishing, Lemco dishes are so delicious and tempting that the faddiest invalid relishes them; they are so digestible that the weakest stomach can assimilate them.

LEMCO

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U.S.A.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND...............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed...	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserved Fund	"	16,50,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositor [illegible] when [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS received [illegible] rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years...	5 per cent
" 1 Year ...	4½
" 6 Months	4
" 3	3½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton [illegible] Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained [illegible]. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 Great Winchester Street

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Phillipines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
JARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund (in Government Paper), Rs. 19,00,000

Head Office: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........................£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs.10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

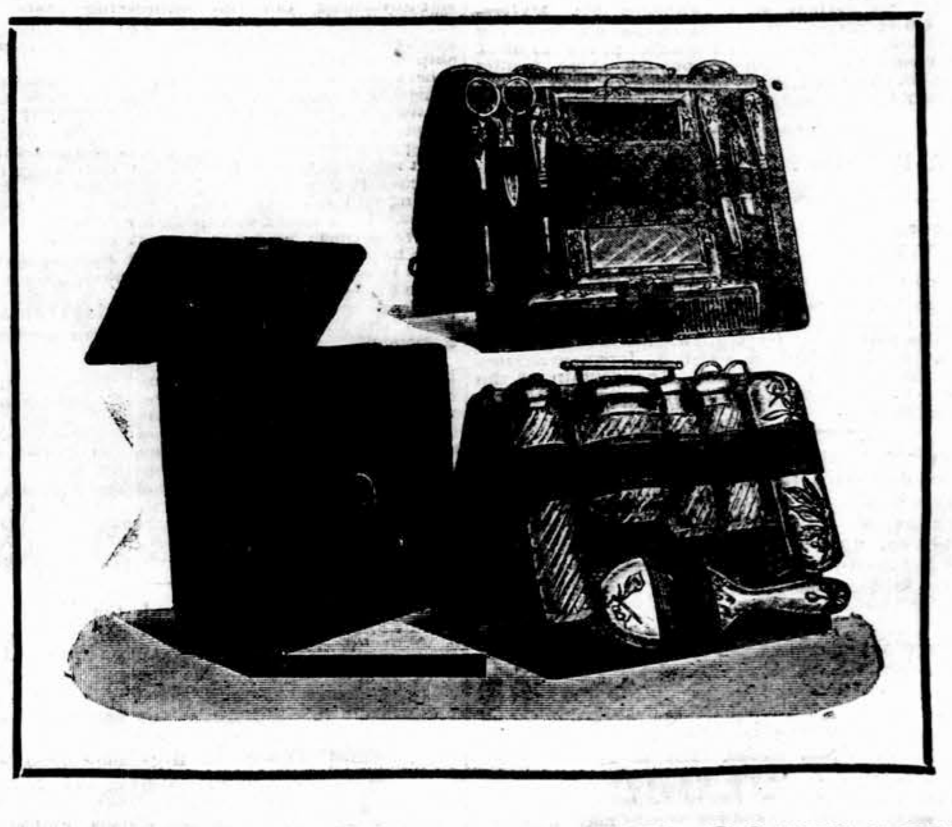
R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STERLING SILVER WARE.

FOR PRESENTS,

NEW PATTERNS IN



DRESSING CASES,
WRITING SETS,
MANICURE SETS,
EMBROIDERY SETS,
SMELLING SALTS BOTTLES,
SCENT BOTTLES,
BUCKLES AND BELTS,
CIGARETTE CASES,
MATCH BOXES,
PEN KNIVES, &c.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY. 11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

C CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD. B

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody, Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.*

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Trade W Mark

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) **SARSAPARILLA**

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get **WILKINSON'S**

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES:

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhcosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

GOLD MEDAL,
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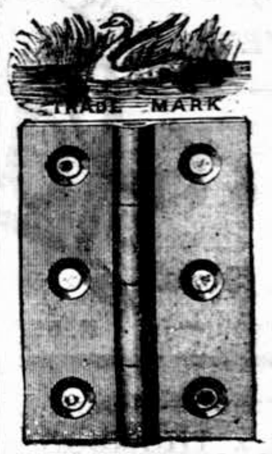

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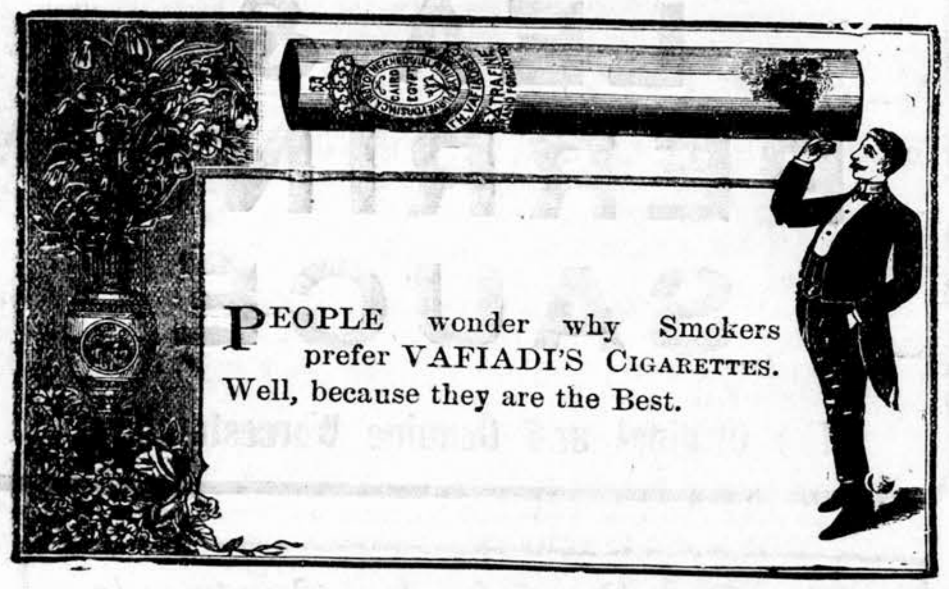

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THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
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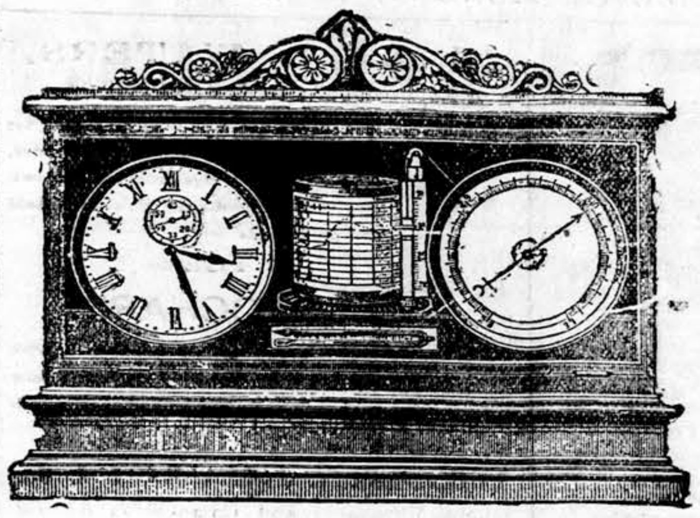

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